THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 19 — VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894. — No. 34

To Our Patrons.
Our aim is to prescribe accurately, to keep none but the purest and best drugs to be found in the market, and by courteous treatment and reasonable prices to please all.
P.P.P.P., 98 Government St.
Always Open.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We are making a Specialty of
FINE WATCH REPAIRS
Our men are the Best and our prices the lowest.
You can save trouble and expense by leaving your Watches with
CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
All Work Guaranteed. Jewelers, Government Street.

Special
MANTLE & JACKET SALE
During February
AT THE WESTSIDE
To make room for
Spring Shipments.

THESE ARE THE PRICES

New Price.		Old Price.
$2.00	Of some lines of Ladies' Buttoned Boots which we are clearing out. See these bargains in our Johnson street window.	$3.00
2.50		3.50
3.00		3.75
3.50		4.50

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

Annual Clearance Sale

In order to Clear the Balance of our Winter Stock, we offer the following Lines which speak for themselves.

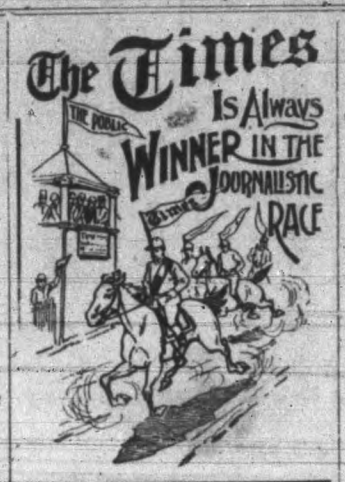
15 doz. Men's Braces at 15c. a pair.
Men's Union Socks at 12 pair for $1 00.
10 doz. Men's Wool Mits, 15c. a pair.
100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
20 doz. White Shirts, 50 cts., worth $1.00.
50 doz. Linen Collars, Men's sizes, $1.00 per dozen.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats from $1 50 up.
Rigby and Melissa, $11, $12 and $13, worth $14, $16 and $18.
20 doz. Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each, 19x20.
Men's Paramatta Waterproofs, with Capes, in Blue and Black, $6.50, regular price $9.
We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, wool lined, all reduced from $3 to $5 each.
150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city.

They all go at Clearance Prices. These are Cash Prices only.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson St.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 29th INST.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000
HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.
PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers
Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.
In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.
OFFICES
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Position as manager of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 16m&w

LOST—A brown and white Spaniel pup. Finder will please return her to Fell's grocery. Any one found harboring her after this date will be prosecuted. 10-2t

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.
BENJAMIN CARTER.
February 9th, 1894. 1m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Citizens' Relief Committee

A Public meeting will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, at 4 p. m., on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1894, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the Citizens' Relief Committee.
JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

$10.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the party or parties who destroy the glass in the unoccupied houses of the undersigned.
B. C. LAND & INVESMENT AGENCY, Ld.,
Feb3-2w 40 Government St.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finaly passed by the Council on the 5th day of February, 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIAS V. RANGERS.

A team of the Victoria Association football club will leave by to-morrow morning's train to try conclusions with the Nanaimo Rangers. The Rangers were the champions of British Columbia last year, and so far have not been defeated this year, but with the following team the Victoria boys hope to come back victorious: Boyd, Donaldson, Fox, Blackburn, Glen, Niven, Wilson, A. Goward, B. Goward, Peden, Beggs, Reserve, Skene. Umpire, Lawson. The return match will be played here on March 3rd.

BUSY SENATORS.

The American Senatorial Sub-Committee on Finance

HAVING WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Representations of Industries Asking for Protection

Clamoring for a Hearing—The Gold Reserve Reaches the Hundred Million Mark Again—Latest Particulars of the Kearsarge Accident—Cumberland River Floods Causing Apprehension.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The senate, subcommittee on finance is hard at work on the tariff bill. Washington is now filled with representatives of the various industries that seek protection, and the members of the committee are overwhelmed with applications for hearings.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochren, in his answer to a writ to show cause why he should not be restrained from further reducing or attempting to reduce the pensions of Judge Long, of Michigan, admits the existence of wounds received by Long, but declares that Long was not incapacitated thereby, and avers that he (Lochren) cannot lawfully act on statements unless certified to by medical examination.

With the money from the sale of bonds the treasury department is beginning to pay some of its deferred obligations. Sugar bounties to the amount of $11,500,000 have been awaiting payment for some time; they are now being paid at the rate of $100,000 a day.

Fire Chiefs Elect Officers.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The fire chiefs have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: D. T. Sullivan, San Francisco, president; B. S. Worsley, Astoria, secretary; Gardner Kellogg, Seattle, treasurer; vice-presidents: T. Deasy, Victoria, B. C.; S. L. McLelland and J. Buchtel, Portland; D. A. Moriarty, Los Angeles; Julius Pears, Denver; E. B. Tage, Boise City; William Pennerson, Virginia City; Chief Wagoner, Galveston; W. A. Stanton, Salt Lake; Frank A. Rodell, Laramie; R. S. Mentrum, Missoula, Mont.; L. A. S. Kelly, Silver City, Mont.

Chief Sullivan, the newly elected president this morning appointed committees for the ensuing year. The executive committee, which consists of H. M. Lillis of Tacoma, Israel Rolfe of Stockton, and Joseph Buchtel of Portland, will fix the date for holding the next annual convention. The chiefs are spending the afternoon at the Midwinter Fair.

A Missing Steamer.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Lampert and Holt line steamship Dalton, an iron freighter of 1255 tons net, has not been heard from since she sailed from this port for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario on Dec. 13th. Three other vessels of the same line, the J. F. Lawlor, the Pascal and the Sien, which sailed from New York 14 days after the Dalton, have been reported at Montevideo. The Sien which is about the same tonnage as the Dalton, made the trip in 16 days. The Dalton has been out 58 days. She was commanded by Captain Dalton, a young Englishman, and had a crew of 35 men.

De Young Denounced Them.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The Press club of San Francisco held an indignation meeting last night and censured M. H. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle and director-general of the Mid-Winter exposition, for publication in his paper of an editorial relating to photographic passes for the fair, and impugning the reliability of the newspaper men of this city and characterizing them as men devoid of integrity. The club decided that De Young had been guilty of gross unprofessional conduct, and cited him to appear and show cause why he should not be expelled from the organization. As a further expression of their indignation at the insult offered them, the members of the club will refuse to participate in the celebration of Press day at the fair.

A Heavy Failure.

New York, Feb. 9.—John B. Prague, a prominent architect and builder, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $340,000; assets, between $550,000 and $600,000.

The Extreme Penalty.

Pineville, Ky., Feb. 9.—Robert Marler was hanged to-day for the murder of a woman by firing into a train on the Middlesboro road last August. His brother Thomas, who was with him at the time, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the crime.

Better Times Coming.

Patterson, N. J., Feb. 9.—The Barbour flaxing spinning company, employing 600 men, women and girls, will resume full time next Monday.

Murderous Train Robbers.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 9.—Last night at the high bridge over Oakbay, train wreckers removed the rails and fish plates on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. When the passenger train came along the engine passed safely over, but the baggage and mail cars jumped the track and rolled down the embankment followed by the smoker, which landed on top of them. Joe Elliott, a brakeman was sent back to flag a freight. He had not proceeded one hundred yards when a volley from ambush was fired on him, four bullets entering his body. The crew in the meantime aided by passengers, were at work extracting the men buried in the wrecked cars, and feared to go to the flagman's rescue. He, however, crawled bleeding and wounded back to the train, and now lies dying. In the mail car was Louis Morris, the agent, badly bruised and with several bones broken. His first thought was of his mail and he asked a reporter to go by the postoffice and notify them that he had a large quantity of registered mail. H. Patton, express messenger, was found in his car with his ribs broken and in a critical condition. J. W. Carter, baggageman, was injured about the head and internally. A relief train was made up here and sent to the scene, and the wounded were brought in and taken to the hospital. A posse is now out and great excitement prevails.

Shocking Colliery Accident.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 9.—Wm. Zimmerman, aged 44, and his son George, aged 18, were horribly burned by an explosion of gas in the Nottingham mine of the Dodson Coal Company at Plymouth yesterday morning. They had gone into their breast to prepare for the day's work when the explosion occurred with such violence that it was felt throughout the mine. After the concussion miners hurried to the scene and found the two men naked, every stitch of clothing having been burned from their bodies. They were blackened and charred from head to foot, and are not expected to recover, though still alive. It is supposed the explosion was caused by their naked lamps igniting a body of gas.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Opening of Parliament—Bridget Hoolihan's Burning Wrongs.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—To-morrow the Canada Gazette will likely contain notice of the meeting of parliament. The 15th of March will probably be the day.

Pat. N. Draper, a printer in the government bureau, is being sued for $5,000 for breach of promise and seduction. Bridget Hoolihan is the name of the girl.

Hooper was committed to-day at Three Rivers to stand his trial for attempting to drown his wife.

Eastern Canada.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The three prisoners in the Sharon poisoning case came up yesterday for a preliminary hearing before J. M. Wingfield, J. P. The principal evidence was offered by Margaret Reed, who had been in the service of the Evans family at Sharon. Her evidence against Mrs. Evans was of a very damaging character.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Duncan McIntyre, who has been confined to his house since December, was able to take a short drive yesterday.

The two horses presented by the women of Canada to the Duchess of York, will be shipped for Halifax on Saturday by the Dominion line mail steamer Vancouver.

LOSS OF THE KEARSARGE.

Perilous Adventures of Officers and Crew Upon Roncador Reef.

Colon, Feb. 9.—Details of the wreck and landing of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge, which went on Roncador reef on Friday, February 2, have been received. The dispatch says: The Kearsarge was under both sail and steam at the time, and was going about ten knots when she struck. A heavy sea was running, and as the character of the cays (reefs) in these waters was well known to the officers, it was evident that safety lay in forcing her as far up on the cay as possible before she began to break up. Accordingly she was at once lightened of her heavy guns; next the masts were cut away, not only to lighten her, but to provide material for rafts. It would have been madness to make any attempt to land in such a sea in the intense darkness, and therefore they waited until morning.

On Saturday, February 3rd, a line was got ashore and all hands were landed on the cay. Three boats were got ashore, slightly injured. As there is scarcely any water on the reef, and about two hundred men were camped there with a trifling supply, one of the boats was immediately put in order to go to Old Providence for relief, Lieut. F. R. Brainard and Naval Cadet T. L. Sext, with a picked crew of volunteers, left the cay. On reaching Old Providence and finding nothing there capable of taking off the shipwrecked crew, they came to Colon for help. When they left the cay the Kearsarge was breaking up fast.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The navy department has no further advices this afternoon with regard to the Kearsarge and her crew. It is believed at the department, however, that the steamer City of Para is now on her way to the relief of the shipwrecked men. When she takes them on board she will return to Colon, where orders for the deposition of the men will be sent. Admiral Stanton and his ship's company will be brought back to New York and re-assigned. Messages of enquiry from anxious relatives and friends are pouring in to the department.

American Gold Reserve.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The gold reserve in the treasury again reached the $100,000 mark to-day, the result of the sale of the recent bonds issue.

Riches Take Wings.

Watkins, N. Y., Feb. 9.—President Oliver of this village, cashier of the First National Bank, has absconded with $50,000 funds of the bank.

Twenty Years for Footpadding.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Ramon Ferera, the footpad who robbed two Chinamen a short time ago, was to-day sentenced to 20 years in state's prison by Judge Wallace.

American News.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Fifty-six Chinese actors and acrobats who arrived by the Peru for a village at the Midwinter fair have been allowed to land.

Belaire, O., Feb. 9.—The Belaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railway have notified their employes of a ten per cent. reduction in wages, beginning February 15th. The road employs 300 men. The employes will strike against the reduction.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The house judiciary committee to-day ordered an adverse report on the resolution of Bell, amending the constitution so as to allow woman suffrage.

TUAREGS ON TOP.

The Wild Denizens of the Saharan Wilderness

SWOOP DOWN UPON A FRENCH COLUMN

And Kill Two Hundred and Fifty of the Soldiers

Many Officers Also Fall—Believed that Colonel Bonnair is Among the Slain—The Triumphant Savages Menace the City of Timbuctoo—French Reinforcements Hurrying Forward.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Details of the defeat by the Tuaregs tribe of the French force near Timbuctoo show that the French column was surprised at night, when within three days' march of Timbuctoo. Many officers were killed and others, including Col. Bonnair, are missing. Prime Minister Perier thinks the column attacked was not the one commanded by Bonnair.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The colonial department this afternoon received a telegram from St. Louis, Senegal, that Col. Bonnair and eleven other officers, with 250 privates were massacred by the Tuaregs. The Siecle says the government intends to hold Timbuctoo, and has ordered reinforcements to be sent for that purpose.

Later African advices say the Tuaregs tribe now threaten the French forces holding Timbuctoo.

Later advices from Senegal state that Captain Philipe, of the French forces, is holding Timbuctoo with only 300 rifles and six cannon, and that he intends to hold it until reinforcements arrive. Timbuctoo is surrounded by Tuaregs.

Silver Still Sinking.

London, Feb. 9.—Bar silver further declined to-day, being quoted at 29 1-4d. an ounce.

Fate of a Spy.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—A Kishenevo despatch says: Col. Gregorieff has been sentenced to death by the military tribunal here. He was convicted of being an Austrian spy.

Cholera in Poland.

Warsaw, Feb. 9.—There has been a revival of cholera here, and many deaths from the disease are occurring.

Wrecked on Liberian Shores.

London, Feb. 9.—The German steamer Adolph Woermann has been wrecked at Nifu, Liberia. Everybody on board reached the land safely. Her cargo is lost. She sailed from Hamburg on January 11th, for African ports.

Ledochowski to Resign.

Rome, Feb. 9.—It is rumored in German circles here that Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda, is about to resign that office on the pretext of ill health, but really because of a dispute between himself and the French ambassador regarding the policy of the church in France.

Wilhelm's Soldiering.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The emperor to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the army. He made a brief address to the First Regiment of Footguards, in which he held his first commission.

Brazilian Matters.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro say a plot has been discovered to assassinate President Peixoto. Many persons have been arrested charged with being in the plot and several of them have been shot. The insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul are reported to be approaching Porto Alegre, the capital of the state.

General Dispatches.

Hartlepool, Feb. 9.—The British steamer Primrose struck on a rock in the fog and was wrecked. The crew were saved.

Dangerous Floods.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The Cumberland river has reached danger point. The low lands are flooded and hundreds of families are moving to higher ground. The water has invaded the pesthouse, and a number of smallpox patients have had to be removed.

"An Old Maid's Insurance Society."

A scheme is on foot in London for starting an "Old Maids' Insurance Society." This would be a novelty in England, but in Denmark several institutions of the kind have been in existence for some time and have been found to work very well. The societies, of course, do not guarantee that the lady clients shall all be married and so be insured against the loneliness of a single life; they are benefit societies pure and simple. The premiums vary according to the age of a lady joining such a society, and if they remain unmarried until they are forty, they are entitled to an annuity. If, however, any lady marries, whether before forty or afterwards, they forfeit all the premiums they have paid, the amounts going to swell the general fund for the benefit of the unmarried. In this way enforced spinsters of slender means are enabled to make some provision for themselves in their old age. There is, no doubt, something worthy of consideration in the idea, and it would be worth while to study the Danish plan in all its details—to ascertain, for instance, whether there is any varying table of fees for the young and beautiful, who are likely to go off quickly in the marriage market, and their less favored sisters whose chances of "going off" are more remote.—Manchester Examiner.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Col. Baker's Land Scheme Discussed in the House.

EIGHT LONG HOURS DEVOTED TO IT

Mr. Beaven's Motion Defeated After a Long Debate in Which Almost Every Member Took Part—Very Little Other Business Transacted.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Croft presented a petition from the Brunette Sawmill Company.

Petitions from Wm. Fowler and F. P. Bishop (re assessment mortgages), and John N. Muir, for repeal of section 56 of the "Public School Act," were received.

Mr. Croft presented the fourth report of the public accounts committee.

Mr. Martin presented a report from the private bills committee stating that the rules and orders had been complied with in reference to the applications for private bills from the Cariboo and Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Companies, the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway, Sumas Dyking Company, Nanaimo and Vancouver Telegraph Company, McLean Bros, Kaslo and Slocan Railway and the Halls Mines Company. The report was adopted.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from the township of Chilliwhack to validate a loan by-law re drainage of Big Prairie.

Mr. Croft presented a petition from the Brunette Sawmill Company to perfect the incorporation of the company.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of all orders-in-council authorizing the allowance of a draw back on rebate on royalties on any piles, spars or timber, with the amount of the same allowed and the name of the company or person to whom the rebate has been granted.

Hon. Mr. Vernon presented the report of the chief commissioner of Lands and Works for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return of the cost of the land expropriated for the government buildings, the amount of the contract and the work not to be done by contract as follows: "1. Expropriation of land, $56,206. 2. Contract No. 1, foundation, etc., $54,790; extras, $1,552; contract No. 2, $567,986; for iron girders, $5,891.75; total, $630,219.75. 3 (a) The contracts let include everything requisite for complete construction and fittings of the building, and also comprise a considerable amount of which comprise a considerable amount of work which it is usual to classify under the head of furniture. (b) The cost of laying out the grounds has not yet been considered, and will depend upon the amount appropriated for the service at a future date."

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege. When the house adjourned on Tuesday the attorney-general was asked when the house would receive the papers in connection with the Nakusp and Slocan Railway. The attorney-general did not treat the request with much consideration, in fact he had treated the house as if it was a nullity. One of the gravest breeches of the privilege of the house was committed when any minister of the crown declined to bring down papers that the house had requested. The governor in his speech said the papers would be brought down and later the house had passed a motion for a return of the papers. The motion was passed without a dissenting voice. If the attorney-general did not think the papers should be brought down he should have opposed the motion when it was introduced. One of the privileges of the house was to ask for the return of peapers bearing on public matters. Unless the members obtained all the information they could they would not be doing their duty to their constituents. He had heard many enquiries about the government's intention to guarantee the principal of the bonds of other railway companies mentioned in the railway aid act. He could not think that the members of the house would allow any minister of the crown to set their orders at defiance. It would be no legislature at all if it did not look after the interest of the people. He did not care how insulting the attorney-general was to him personally, but when an insult was offered to him it was an insult to his constituents. No legislature with any independence would allow the attorney-general, or any one else, to say that he would bring down papers that they had asked for, when he wanted to and no sooner. He moved the following resolution:

"Whereas on the 18th of January last the legislature was informed that the government, acting under the authority of the railway aid act, 1893, gave a provincial guarantee of interest on the bonds of the Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and that in arranging the details of the agreement with the company the alternative right of guaranteeing the bonds of the company, both as to principal and interest, had been reserved, and the papers upon the subject would be laid before the house; and whereas on the 31st of January last the house requested that copies of all orders in council, and other papers in connection with the Nakusp and Slocan railway, be placed beforefore it; and whereas the legislature so far has not received any of the papers upon this important subject, but on the contrary, the attorney-general when questioned as to the probability of their early reception by the house, gave from his place in the assembly an evasive and unsatisfactory reply; be it therefore resolved, that this house requires an immediate compliance with the promise given at the opening of the session with respect to the papers upon the subject of the guarantee of the interest, or of the proposed guarantee of the interest and the principal of the bonds of the Nakusp and Slocan railway company, and with its resolution of the 31st ultimo with respect to information regarding the same railway."

Hon. Mr. Beaven continuing said the motion was a simple recital of fact. By passing it the legislature would be simply asserting its rights. It was the first instance that he knew of in which a minister set at defiance the wishes of the legislature for the production of certain papers. He felt that every member of the legislature, whether a government supporter or otherwise, would unite in upholding the rights of the house. This was a matter of principle. The members should throw off the shackles with which they are bound on general questions and demand their rights and and the rights of the people whom they represent. They should not allow a tyrannical minister to insult them. In declining to bring down the papers the government made the people believe that there was something to hide. The attorney-general had been asked a polite question and he had answered in a way that he had never before heard a member answered. Party lines should be thrown off and the rights of the house asserted.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the papers would be brought down in due time and they would not be brought down sooner. There had been no breech of privilege or neglect of the order of the house. The motion passed by the house was simply a re-echo of the speech from the throne. It would not be fair to the members of the house or the government to bring the papers piece-meal. The papers would be brought with the bill. They would not be complete until the bill was ready.

Mr. Brown contended that the attorney-general, as usual had been winding around the question instead of speaking to the point. The attorney-general said in effect that he would bring the papers down when he felt like it, and no sooner. By allowing the motion to pass the government lead the members to believe that the papers would be brought down before the bill was introduced. By not obeying the order of the house the attorney-general was insulting every member of the house.

Mr. Sword said he understood, when the motion was passed, that the papers would be brought down immediately. He supposed that hereafter, members would have to specify at what time they wanted papers.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the leader of the opposition considered every answer given by the government evasive and unsatisfactory. The papers could not be brought down until they were ready.

The motion was put and lost on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Semlin, Milne, Beaven, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Brown, Foster, and Keith—10.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Punch, Horne, Smith, Watt, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Adams, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—19.

Mr. Speaker gave a ruling on the question by Dr. Milne on Tuesday as follows: "Is it the intention of the government to repeal so much of the personal property tax enactment as relates to money loaned on mortgage on real estate?" The Speaker said: The Hon. minister of finance has objected to the question, claiming that ministers are not required to answer questions involving an explanation of their intentions as to matters of taxation. Rule 29, of our own rules and orders, permits the putting of questions to ministers of the crown relating to public affairs, and of this privilege hon. members have frequently availed themselves, without restriction or objection. Numerous cases may be cited from the journals of this house—notably those of 1889, page 13; 1892, page 19; and 1893, page 35—wherein it is recorded that similar questions have been asked by private members and answered by ministers of the crown. May, 9th edition, pages 354-5, says that "A question may be asked concerning the intention of the government in any matter of legislation or administration, but not as to their abstract opinions upon general questions of policy." The authority (Todd) quoted by the minister of finance is not a text-book in this house, rule 110 of our rules and orders requiring that English rules shall apply in unprovided cases. I am of the opinion that, under rule 29 and the practice and usage of this house, the question is admissible.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he would answer the question later.

Mr. Eberts introduced bills to incorporate the Great Telegraph railway company, the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, and the Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Company.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the game act.

Mr. Sword moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and the Dominion government regarding the motion introduced by Mr. Punch on 20th March, 1893, and carried on the 27th March, 1893, which motion prayed him to remove the Dominion government to increase the per capita tax on Chinese coming into this country to $100, and also to give to this province at least 75 per cent. of the said tax. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Keith introduced a bill to amend the coal mines regulation act.

Mr. Croft introduced a bill to amend the Game Protection act.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that whereas the "Victoria Daily Times" published, on Monday the 29th day of January, 1894, a prospectus relating to the "Cranbrook Estate Company, Limited," which states that the company had been formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing, and selling the Cranbrook Estate, containing eighteen thousand acres of land, fifteen hundred acres of which will comprise the townsite of Cranbrook, in the East Kootenay Valley, in the Province of British Columbia, and that the vendor is Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Baker, provincial secretary, minister of mines and minister of education of British Columbia, who will join the board of directors after allotment of the shares. And whereas there is appended to the said prospectus a copy of a report by Mr. A. P. Cummins, stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner, government agent, and provincial land surveyor, dated from the provincial government office at Donald, B. C., addressed to Colonel the Hon. James Baker, Victoria, in which Mr. Cummins, amongst other things, states that he considers that a fair valuation of the Cranbrook estate would be twelve dollars per acre all round, exclusive of the townsite, with regard to which he says: "I cannot attempt a valuation of the townsite property. I may, however, mention that lots in the mining towns of Nelson and Kaslo, which have recently sprung up in West Kootenay, have been selling at from $500 to $3,000 each; and whereas it is further stated in the prospectus that the information contained as to the Cranbrook estate, and as to other matter affecting its value, has been supplied to the directors by the vendor, and that the vendor is the provincial secretary, minister of education, and minister of mines of British Columbia; Be it therefore resolved, that this house views with disapprobation and regret the use by a minister of the crown of his official position in the province, and of the official position of an agent of the government, in order to assist in promoting in Great Britain a land speculation of this character.

The question, the mover said, was one of the greatest importance. The resolution set forth most of the facts of the case but there were other facts that were not mentioned in it. He produced a copy of the Times with the Cranbrook estate prospectus in it.

Hon. Col. Baker—Who put the prospectus in the Times.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The hon. gentleman might just as well ask me who put it in the London Times.

Hon. Col. Baker wanted a copy of the London Times produced.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had heard that the prospectus was published in the London Times. However, he had only referred to that in passing. All must regret that a minister of the crown had so far forgotten himself as to allow his official position to be connected with an affair of this kind. It would be remembered that last year Hon. Col. Baker went on a mission to England. Before leaving he drew from the provincial treasury $1000 to pay his expenses. A copy of the voucher was contained in the report of the public accounts committee that had just been presented to the house. The voucher states that Hon. Colonel Baker drew the $1000 to go to London and represent the province at the opening of the Colonial Institute and to transact other business for the province. He did not know whether the land scheme was included in the "other important business." While in London, however, it was true that Hon. Col. Baker had promoted his private interests. Not only that, but before leaving he fortified himself with a report of a subordinate officer of the province. It was most unfortunate that a minister had used a report of a subordinate officer to bolster up his wildcat scheme. How long would it be before the 1500 acres mentioned in the prospectus would be needed for a townsite in East Kootenay? The amount of land mentioned as being set aside for a townsite would take in the whole peninsula on which Victoria is situated. This was one of the schemes that the investors in Great Britain were asked to put their money into, on the recommendation of a minister of the crown and an officer of the province. The question really was: "Did a minister of the crown use his official position for private purposes while travelling at the expense of the province?" It was one of those transactions that the legislature should condemn. The legislature should pass a resolution condemning such conduct and show that they had nothing to do with it. It was a nice example for the minister of education to set before the rising generation of the province, using his official capacity in such a wey. No man with any feeling of self respect would let it pass without holding up his hand against it. If a man could not see anything dishonest in that transaction, he did not know where that man could see any dishonesty. It was not proper for a minister of the crown, while travelling at the expense of the province, to attempt to float such a scheme as that. He was afraid that if he expressed his full sentiments he would say something that it would be better to leave unsaid. It was with a great deal of regret that he had found a minister doing such a thing. He was satisfied the public, if not the legislature, would condemn such a thing. The house might whitewash Hon. Col. Baker but they would have to apply a barrel of whitewash to make the public believe that it was all right.

Hon. Mr. Davie said opponents of the government publish something in their organs and then comment on what is in fault. The document was published in the Times, an opposition paper, the last paper in which a member of the government would advertise. He failed to see anything to condemn in the prospectus or the action of the provincial secretary. The transaction was eminently a fair one and such transactions were of advantage to the province. They encouraged capitalists to invest their wealth in the province. Because Hon. Mr. Baker did this he was made a target of the opposition. The only objection urged against Hon. Col. Baker was that he used his official title in the documents. Taking that as a principle no one holding an official position could use his title in connection with enterprises. He read a number of names of public men whose titles were published in connection with companies and private enterprises. This was not only the case in England but also in Canada. It was the commonest thing for public men to be connected with private enterprises and they had to be described. There was one phase about the question that was dishonest and that was the appropriation of a private document. Piracy was part of the business of a newspaper, but in this case burglary seemed to have been resorted to. A man who would keep anything lost, was simply pilfering it. The leader of the opposition was making use of a document that came into the hands of a newspaper against the will of the owner. The public as a body recognize honesty and they would recognize the action of men who purloined documents. It was this that made the public abhor the members of the opposition. A man who purloined a

Continued on page 3.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerlen

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20 doz Handkerchiefs at 5 cents each, 19x20.
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We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, wool lined, all reduced from $3 to $5 each.
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10 per cent. Discount for Cash for One Month. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from page 2

document was little better than the Chinaman who frequented his hen roost and stole his chickens. The charitably disposed might excuse them as being political kleptomaniacs and that they had got into the habit of doing it and could not help it. As a householder would exclude a kleptomaniac from his house so would the public exclude the political kleptomaniac from the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Beaven explained that he came into possession of the document in the same way as hundreds of others did, by reading it in the papers.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You did not notice the heading: "For private circulation?"

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You are pretty well versed in the practice of purloining documents. He was continuing to explain something that Hon. Mr. Davie had said when Hon. Col. Baker jumped to his feet and in an excited manner called him to order.

Mr. Speaker (to Col. Baker)—The hon. gentleman will take his seat. I am calling the leader of the opposition to order.

Mr. Brown—As usual no case had been made by the government in their defence. All must admit that the provincial secretary had done something for which he should be censured. The attorney-general could not be excused for the language he had used, as he did not speak on the spur of the moment, but had read from a brief. The attorney-general's strongest argument was his appeal to the laughter of the house. His speech was a most miserable exposure of the weakness of his case. He did not think that the action of the provincial secretary and the speech of the attorney-general would impress the public with the spotless purity of the government. Nothing could be made out of the point that the document was for private circulation only. It was not of a private nature. Nothing had been brought forward to show that some one to whom the circular was sent did not give it to the Times, as he would have a perfect right to do. The idea of the attorney-general talking about newspaper honor after what his organ did in Mr. Kitchen's case. He would not say that the attorney-general had written the article. The point was not whether the newspaper had published a private document, but whether the members of the legislature would have been doing their duty if they had not called attention to it after seeing it published. Everybody was well aware that public men were connected with private enterprises. The matter had been made public, and a great many people thought Hon. Col. Baker was guilty of a breach of official etiquette. The whitewash brush had been used pretty frequently this session, but the attorney-general was mistaken if he thought he could paint his side white by painting the other side black. It was impossible to get away from the point. In the first place the provincial secretary had boomed the scheme for his own interests. It was very different when public men went into companies after having found out that they were all right. In this case Col. Baker had gone to England to guarantee the value of certain land, and as a guarantee that it was all right he used his official titles. If the matter was allowed to pass some men whose characters were not spotless might get into power and use the same means to advance their private interests. A dangerous precedent would be established if this matter was allowed to pass. The attorney-general did not say that the booming of this scheme was one of the matters of public interest for which Hon. Col. Baker had gone to England, but he said that the colonel deserved the thanks of the province for endeavoring to induce capitalists to come to the province. How would capitalists help the province by going into land speculation and lying back while other people developed the province? If he had offered to sell small farms to men who would develop them he would have been doing some good. But here men were asked to go into a mere speculation. The government was unable to say that the colonel was doing anything more than trying to benefit himself. He would not say that the matter had been misrepresented, but they had the fact that the colonel went to England, and the only thing the government could place before the people as to what he did was that he attended the opening of the Colonial Institute. The province had a highly respected agent-general, who might have attended the opening of the Institute. He founded his whole scheme on the fact that he was a minister of the crown in British Columbia. The only way the attorney-general could justify the scheme was by saying that it was done privately, not publicly. He would not say that it was done privately because Col. Baker was ashamed of it. The attorney-general was unable to defend his colleague, and therefore he attempted to spatter his opponents with mud. No doubt there would be another application of the whitewash brush. To pass it over would be a dangerous precedent.

Hon. Col. Baker said the independents had been educating the leader of the opposition. He was not surprised at anything the independents did but until he saw the resolution on the notice paper he thought the leader of the opposition knew what the conduct of a gentleman should be. But there was an old saying that a silk purse could not be made out of a sow's ear. He would give a straightforward explanation of the plot, because it was a plot, and let the people judge between him and the leader of the opposition and his gang.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Nice gentlemanly language.

Hon. Col. Baker—The transaction was a straightforward one. Mr. Kitchen had a farm pupil who had a father in England. The son received from his father the prospectus and Mr. Kitchen seeing it marked for private circulation only, thought he had got hold of another private document and with it hied off to his master, in this sort of business, in Vancouver.

At the request of Mr. Cotton, Col. Baker's words were taken down.

Hon. Col. Baker—Shortly afterwards a letter appeared in the News-Advertiser bearing on the question. The letter was a most scandalous one. That letter was written to prevent the formation of the company and injure him. If the company was not floated it would bring ruin on him and that would satisfy the instigators of the plot. The man who wrote the letter was the worst kind of a rascal. They had the prospectus advertised in the Times at a cost of $30 and then got the leader of the opposition to bring it up in the house, knowing that he had a better reputation than they. The hon. gentleman thought they could pull him down and ruin his property. No man who called himself a man would attempt to do such a thing. The leader of the opposition knew that a minister going to England would draw what he did and when he had finished public business he could attend to his own private business.

Dr. Watt spoke in defense of Hon. Col. Baker. That gentleman he said had done nothing that deserved the censure of the house. He moved in amendment to strike out all the words after "which" in the second line and insert, "it was headed for private circulation only, be it therefore resolved that the house refuses to be a party to unprincipled conduct that would make a private document a vehicle of frivolous scandal against a minister of the crown."

Mr. Forster wanted to know what good Col. Baker could do by attending the opening of the Colonial Institute. There was very little use attempting to induce more immigrants to come to the province. He could not find anything that Col. Baker did there and yet he charged the province $10 a day for 67 days. He represented a constituency of working men who could not earn $3 a day and they would like to know what Col. Baker did for his $10 a day. He would not care if anything was done. There was sufficient ground for the suspicion that he did not go to England to attend the opening of the Institute. It would not take 67 days to attend the opening of the Institute. It should not be passed without comment that a minister of the crown had gone to England at the expense of the province and had attended to his private business. As he had private business to do he might have paid part at least of his expenses. He should not draw the $10 a day when he was doing nothing.

Mr. Semlin said the government did not appear to appreciate the positions that they occupied. A minister had employed the finances of the province to advance his own interests and position he occupied to boom a private enterprise. There could be no defense of such action. Hon. Mr. Davie had mentioned certain public men who were connected with private enterprises but did those gentlemen use their public positions to advance their private interests? Hon. Col. Baker fortified his position by using the report of a subordinate officer to certify to what he said. It would no doubt be interesting to the finance minister to know whether Col. Baker pays taxes on the amount at which he valued the Cranbrook estate in the prospectus. It was the duty of the house to condemn any such action on the part of a minister.

Mr. Hunter said if he attempted to whitewash Mr. Brown there would be a corner in whitewash that he would not like to establish. He congratulated the provincial secretary on the advertising his property had received. The independents and opposition had levied an assessment to publish the document in the Times. It was a contemptible thing to charge the minister with using time for which he was paid by the province for his own business. How did they know that he did not do his business during his own time? Was he to spend 24 hours a day on public business? It was just as wrong to read a prospectus marked "for private circulation"—as it was to read a letter marked "private." He did not want to whitewash the member for Westminster city, but he often wanted to drub him.

Mr. Booth said the provincial secretary had completely justified his case. Was it to be established that a minister of the crown should not have any private business?

Mr. Cotton quite agreed with the remark that the speech of the attorney-general was no defence. That gentleman had been very unfortunate. He had lately to defend two ministers of the crown, and he believed every member was of the opinion that he had failed in both cases. The provincial secretary knew that there was no foundation for what he had said about him (Mr. Cotton). He insinuated that a letter had been published in the News-Advertiser written by him (Mr. Cotton) or Mr. Brown to make political capital. That letter was written by a gentleman well known in Montreal and Victoria and who is well versed in Kootenay matters. The letter was published during his absence. When he returned to Vancouver he found a letter from Hon. Col. Baker asking for the name of the writer. He answered the letter of Col. Baker, and very courteously offered to publish the whole prospectus if he sent it. The letters were not written by himself or any one else for the purpose of making political capital. The attorney-general avoided the main subject. There can be no doubt that the provincial secretary used his public position to advocate a private enterprise.

A lively passage here took place between Mr. Cotton and Hon. Col. Baker over figures quoted by Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Cotton said to draw on the investors it was put in the prospectus that the vendor held three cabinet positions. That was certainly the reason for giving his full title. No one had a right to use his official position for such a thing. It was the duty of the house to protest against the action of the minister. It was also wrong for him to call on a subordinate officer to give the value of property. It would have been a serious matter for the subordinate to refuse to do the work for his superior. If the supporters of the government were candid they would vote for the resolution. Any one who knew anything about financial matters knew that "for private circulation only" only meant that subscriptions were asked for by circular and not published until a certain amount had been subscribed. The resolution should be looked at entirely apart from party lines.

Mr. Kitchen denied that he had received the document through a farm pupil. It had been sent to him by a gentleman who had been asked to become a director. The gentleman had asked his opinion about it, and as he was advised that the property was worth nearer $65,000 than $65,000, he advised the gentleman to leave the scheme alone. He could not but advise the gentleman not to invest in the scheme when the province needs capital. It looks very bad to see a public man trying to float such a scheme. If the hon. gentleman is using 150,000 acres of land there should be some return to the province.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock until 8.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Kitchen continued the debate on the Hon. Mr. Beaven's motion. The prospectus was not a private document, as was shown by the footnote, which stated that copies could be obtained from a certain place. The attorney-general had spoken about opposition papers. He should be the last one to talk about newspapers. If his government was above suspicion it would not be necessary for him to get control of the newspapers in the province. The Colonist, which once had a good reputation, was now descending to the same level as the Vancouver World, distorting reports, etc. It would have paid Hon. Col. Baker to sell the shares of the Cranbrook estate for 25 cents each. If everything had been all right there would have been no need to hide facts. The report about millions of dollars worth of gold having been taken out of a certain creek near the estate was a terrible exaggeration. A great deal was made out of the British Columbia Southern railway, a scheme that had been boomed by Hon. Col. Baker in the house. The subordinate officer did not make his report without being requested to do so. Wild-cat schemes had already done a great deal of injury to the province, and should not be encouraged. It was good for the reputation of the province that the scheme was not successful. The opponents of the government were not trying to injure the provincial government personally. The house would like to know what the provincial secretary had done in England.

Dr. Watt asked leave to withdraw his amendment, which was granted.

Mr. Hall said the legislature had been disgraced by the introduction of Hon. Mr. Beaven's resolution. The look on the face of the leader of the opposition when he introduced his motion convinced him that he was doing it against his wish. Mr. Hall referred to Col. Baker's war record, which, he contended, was one reason why the opposition should not attack him. Hon. Col. Baker would have been a donkey if he had not made known his official position in connection with the scheme. He would have been mad if he had not done it. He was satisfied that the minister had done his best for the province when he was in London. Not only ministers of the crown, but every member of the house should be above suspicion. He could not believe that Mr. Kitchen had any feeling of honesty when he attempted for political purposes to injure a member of the government and blast his future. He extended his sympathy to the "gallant colonel."

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the resolution could not injure the reputation that Hon. Col. Baker bore. It was not with the idea of doing the country good, but it was through the malice that the opposition bore the government, that the motion was introduced. Hon. Col. Baker did not need to use his official titles in London, as he was well known there before he came to British Columbia. If there was going to be mud slinging, let it be from both sides. He did not propose to be dictated to by members from the other side. It might be well to see if certain members had a right to sit in the house. The leader of the opposition, he thought, would regret the position he had taken.

Mr. Sword said he was going to support the resolution. Every member must view with disapprobation the use by a minister of the crown of his official position to advance such a scheme. He did not say that the scheme was not a legitimate one. Every member should be able to support the resolution. The wording of the prospectus showed that Hon. Col. Baker had used his official position in connection with the scheme.

Mr. Keith said the resolution had been very temperately framed; it might have been made a very offensive one. He could not but think as the debate advanced that there was something that hurt the members of the government. Among other things the attorney-general had said that he was not honest or spotless. Perhaps he felt better after he said it, as an open confession was good for the soul. There was no attempt to injure the reputation of the provincial secretary. The resolution was introduced honestly and in the interests of the province. He could not think that any member would attempt to injure the reputation of another. The provincial secretary must have felt very comfortable when he heard the eulogy pronounced upon him by Mr. Hall. The house had been called upon twice this week to investigate the actions of a minister of the crown. Mr. Hall had referred to paid agitators, but he did not think that Mr. Hall would ever be paid to agitate a question. Mr. Kitchen had done quite right when he went over the province to refute the false statements made by the premier. The provincial secretary must have thought "preserve me from my friends" when the premier was talking. The premier had a mania for purloined documents. He was always losing or missing a document. The public must be disgusted with hearing about it.

Dr. Milne said it was well to consider whether a minister of the crown should use his name as Hon. Col. Baker had done. The charge of Mr. Hunter that the opposition had something to do with the insertion of the document in the Times was absurd. He thought that if Hon. Col. Baker had to float the scheme again he would do it differently. The subordinate officer had gone beyond his duty as a government employe in making the report that he had. The worst feature of the whole thing was getting that officer to do as he had done. The provincial secretary could hardly be blamed for doing a little private business when he was in England. There could be no great objection to the resolution; it was not anything to fear. Even if it was not carried, the discussion would do good, showing that the ministers of the crown should be careful how they used their official positions.

Mr. Croft opposed the resolution and defended the action of the provincial secretary. The land of the Cranbrook estate, he said, was anything but barren.

Mr. Grant spoke with "stoic impartiality."

Hon. Mr. Beaven closed the debate. Anyone who heard the hon. gentlemen on the government of the house defend the provincial secretary must have come to the conclusion that what those gentlemen had said would have been better left unsaid. No attempt was made to refute what was said in the preamble of the resolution. The attorney-general's argument had simply been an attack upon him (Mr. Beaven). No matter how bad he might be it did not justify the provincial secretary's action. The attorney-general had said that he (Mr. Beaven) was a party to the purloining of the document. The document came under his notice the same as it came under the notice of hundreds of other people. The newspaper did a duty to the public when it published the document. It was by no means a private document. The only effort at defense the attorney-general made was the reading of the names of a number of public men, who, he said were directors of insurance companies. This was no parallel to the action of the provincial secretary. The government had not shown that Col. Baker had done any public good in London. He had attempted to float a scheme by the aid of a report of a public servant of the province. There was nothing private about the document. It was distributed among brokers and those who might put their money in the scheme. The attorney-general must think that the people of the province are a parcel of fools. No one but a pettifogger would adopt the course adopted by the attorney-general. The provincial secretary need not have exhibited so much warmth. It shows that it touched a vital spot and that there was something at the bottom that was yet to be disclosed. If he had to follow the course of the provincial secretary in this matter to become a gentleman he would never become one. There was not the slightest move on the part of anyone to ruin Hon. Col. Baker. If it would ruin him to prevent the floating of such a scheme what would have become of the men who might have put their money in the scheme. Would they not be considered? The resolution condemned a minister of the crown for using his official position and the position of a public officer to float a private scheme. No one had attempted to show what good the provincial secretary had done to the province while he was in London. The member for Cassiar said Mr. Kitchen was a paid agitator for following the attorney-general around the province and refuting statements made by him. What about the attorney-general, who was travelling around at the public expense? Mr. Kitchen, who paid his own expenses, was in a better position in that trip than was the attorney-general. The latter had with him a number of public documents that he must have purloined from the printing office. He challenged the attorney-general to produce an order-in-council allowing him to use the minute of the council at the public meeting. He also had the public accounts which the executive council could not give him permission to take around the province. There was the Pooley scandal and the Baker scandal. What will be the next? He had been in hopes that they would make some defense but they had made a very weak and lamentable one. (Applause.)

The motion was put and negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Semlin, McKenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster, Keith—10.

Nays—Messrs. Grant, Horne, Smith, Punch, Watt, Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Hall, Anderson, Adams, Fletcher.—21.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of all appointments made under the provincial health act.

The House adjourned at 10:10.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Kitchen—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled, "An act to amend sections 277, 278 and 279 of the municipal act, 1892."

Dr. Watt—On Monday: That the bills intituled, "An act respecting the Cariboo hydraulic mining company (limited liability)" and "An act respecting the Horsefly hydraulic mining company (limited liability)" be referred to the mining committee instead of the private bills committee.

Mr. Kitchen—On Monday: Whereas under the present fishery regulations of the province of British Columbia the tidal limit within which net fishing for salmon may be carried on for commercial purposes on the Fraser river is a point across from the mouth of the Sumas river; and whereas under the proposed regulations it is provided that the said tidal limit shall terminate at a point across the Fraser 100 yards below Warwich creek; and whereas the said proposed change will entail great loss and inconvenience to parties who have invested money for the purpose of catching salmon for commercial purposes between the said point and Sumas river; and whereas there is no good and sufficient reason why such change should be made and as the mouth of the Sumas river is the real limit of tidal waters on the Fraser river; therefore be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieut.-governor, requesting him to urge strongly upon the Dominion government that section 11 of the proposed fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia be amended, so that the mouth of Sumas river be the tidal limit in which net fishing for salmon may be carried on for commercial purposes; resolved, also, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the minister of marine and fisheries at Ottawa.

Mr. Martin—On Monday: That the bill intituled "An act to amend the game protection act, 1892, amendment act, 1893," (No. 12) be referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Stoddart, Eberts, Adams, Croft and the mover, with instructions to report a bill to the house amending the game act.

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Wednesday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the British Columbia railway act."

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Sword—On Monday: What is the nature of the guarantee of interest given in favor of the Nakusp and Slocan railway company? Is it confined to the interest that "shall accrue during the period of construction?"

By Mr. Sword—On Monday: What steps did the government take to verify the correctness of the various sums paid by the Canadian Pacific railway company as 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway company for the different periods mentioned at page 14 of the public accounts?

TENDERS.

Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 12th day of February inst., for constructing the Menzies Street and Michigan Street Surface Drain.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, Feb. 1, 1894. td

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

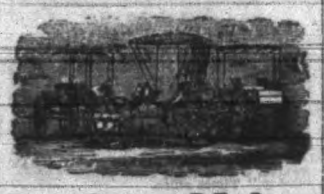
VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

JOHN MESTON,



Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

W. J. STODDART,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; set teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

This is a food you can depend on

Johnston's Fluid Beef

You cannot get as much nourishment in as small a compass in any other form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

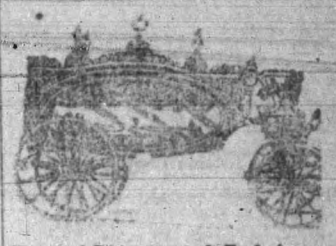
W. J. HANNA,

Graduate U. S. College of Embalming

PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)



Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,

S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 24 Yates St.

j22-1m

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I, John Stewardson, of Beaver Creek, have this 1st day of January, 1894, given to Wm. Thompson, of Beaver Creek, my power of attorney to transact any business on my behalf till the 31st day of December, 1894.

JOHN STEWARDSON.

Beaver Creek, B. C., January 1st, 1894.

j12-5t-w

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 42 Third street, Victoria. j7m29

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wynde, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe9tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each m in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the 2nd Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe s. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight re cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, C. of R. & S. 0c19

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving in all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

If Others Failed
To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
O. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. John Turner as a partner in my business, which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Perry & Turner. W. H. PERRY.
Victoria, B. C., February 1st, 1894.
fe3-3w

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co., Ld.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the company will be held at the company's office on Monday, the 12th instant, at 11 a.m.
C. T. DUPONT, President.
Feb5-7-9

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Friday, Saturday, Feb. 9 & 10
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE
Fanny Rice
And her great Comedy Company.
Friday Night,
The hilariously funny musical comedy
"A Jolly Surprise"
Saturday Night,
Miss Rice's latest comedy sensation
"Miss Innocence Abroad"
SEE Miss Rice as the Costermonger; Miss Rice as Lottie Collins; Miss Rice as Adeline Patti.
HEAR "It Takes a Girl to Do It, Every time," "Oh! Sophie!" "I Love You," "Married Life," "Toddle-Oddle," "What a Fellow Would do for a Girl."
Each performance begins with an Offenbach Operetta.
Seats $1, 75c., and 50c., now on sale at Jamieson's.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Poultry and Dog SHOW
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, City Market. Admission, 25 cents. Don't Miss It.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnston St. fe8tf

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL wants situation at light house-work; address "M," Times office. Feb. 8-2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 10 1-2 acres of cleared land, with houses, barn, poultry yard, houses and sheds; two springs of excellent water; 100 fruit trees planted in '92; 1-2 acre of strawberries. Within 5 minutes walk of Prospect Lake; 8 miles from Victoria. Address T. A. Elsdon, Heal P. O., Lake District. fe-1w

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain, James Bay. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

A RARE SNAP FOR SALE—The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gallon royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole. Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time. Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j27-tf

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET—Several nicely furnished rooms to let; private family; 150 Yates St. fe7-1w

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

TENDERS—Will be received at 165 Fort St., until Monday, the 12th inst., for clearing and grubbing one and three-quarter acres in Esquimalt District. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. f7-td

WANTED—A partner with $4,000 or $5,000, to run a first-class business; good profits. Address A1, Times office. fe7-6t

SLOOP OR SCHOONER RIGGED BOAT wanted, 3 to 6 tons; state price. Address "Cheap," Times office. f6-tf

CENTURY DICTIONARY—Any person having a Century Dictionary (6 vols.) which can be bought cheap, can find a purchaser by writing to "Lexicon," Times office. j31

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

SMOKE T and B
20 CENTS A PLUG.
MORRIS',
Colonist Block.

DIGBY FINNAN HADDIES
12½ cts. per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

MINISTER BAKER'S CASE.

It was quite to be expected that those who could see nothing wrong in a minister of the crown appearing as the advocate of a railway corporation in opposition to the government would be unable to agree with the proposition that a minister of the crown should not use his official position for the furtherance of a private land speculation. It was equally to be expected that those opposing Mr. Beaven's motion would be unable to give any good and satisfactory reason for doing so. The chief defender of the offending minister was the premier himself, whose duty it is to see that his colleagues do not stray from the proper path, and of all the childish, inconsequental rubbish uttered on the government side yesterday the premier seems to have been about the worst. Perhaps Mr. Hall outdid him slightly. There was hardly an attempt made in the course of the debate to defend the minister's action; the idea of the premier and his parrot—like followers apparently was to "abuse the other side." That is invariably the idea with advocates who have no case. We need scarcely point out the absurdity of meeting a charge such as that preferred against Minister Baker by talking about purloined documents and uttering other silly untruths aimed against the characters of the minister's critics. If the minister's conduct was wrong he cannot be helped out of his difficulty by blackguarding the government's opponents for doing what was evidently their duty. Yet this seems to be the favorite plan with the premier and the eminent gentlmen who turn up their thumbs at his command. To say that the prospectus was "purloined" is to utter a direct falsehood; the document came to the Times in a perfectly legitimate way. It is equally false to insinuate that the Times was paid anything whatever for publishing the prospectus. It was published as a matter of news and in the interests of the people of British Columbia, who have every right to be told when their responsible ministers are doing wrong. The Times from similar motives re-publishes the prospectus to-day, as it is to be expected that the public will thus be enabled to better understand and appreciate yesterday's discussion in the house. We have not the least doubt that those who peruse this document and read the reports of the speeches will agree with the propositions laid down in Mr. Beaven's motion and contended for by the members on the opposition side. A great many people will go further and declare that the minister was very leniently dealt with. There are very few who have not intelligence enough to know that in Britain or in any other of the colonies a minister of the crown would soon lose his official head if he followed Minister Baker's example. The great majority know, too, that if the minister's land scheme were to turn out badly for those whom the prospectus induced to put money into it, the effect on British Columbia's credit would be very serious. And further, its collapse would have a marked effect in frightening English capital away from all British Columbia enterprises—much more so than if the originator were a private individual. But be the scheme good or bad, profitable or unprofitable to investors, the people of this province have every right to object to a minister devoting himself to the furtherance of a private speculation while he is charging them $10 a day for expenses supposed to be incurred in connection with public business. The minister's trip to England cost the province $1000; and perhaps he will some time take the trouble to explain how much of that sum should in equity be charged to the people and how much to his Cranbrook real estate scheme.

"The simple truth is that the premier had no more to do with getting up the Chilliwack delegation than had Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier." So says the Colonist. But unfortunately for itself, the government organ has been so often caught in the act of prevarication that it is not recognized as an authority on "the simple truth."

Among the petitions presented to the house was one from the Spiritualists, who say that it combines religion and science, and scientific investigation into matters affecting the body and soul; that, in common with other religious systems, Spiritualism has its advocates, teachers, and missionaries, who are known under the names of "mediums," and who are also called "seers" and "clairvoyants;" that under sub-section 29 of section 52 of the "Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893," every municipality is empowered to issue licences and to levy and collect by means of such licences "from each astrologer, seer, fortune-teller, and clairvoyant" a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months; that the petitioners feel that the above licence fee is prohibitive of the exercise of their religion and in restraint of that religious liberty accorded to all other religious bodies; that the petitioners therefore pray for the repeal of the said sub-section 29 of section 52 of the "Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893." This petition is signed by 60 residents of Victoria and about 125 residents of Nanaimo.

The first issue of the new paper published in Winnipeg by Mr. W. F. Luxton has reached the Times. It is called the Nor'-Wester, and it sets forth its mission in the following paragraph:—

"The mission of the Nor'-Wester, besides being a purveyor of news surpassed by no rival, will be to protect, advocate and promote the best interests of the Canadian Northwest—of every part and of the whole. It will not be the organ of any political party or business enterprise, but will be a journal always free to espouse, criticize or condemn the cause or contention of any party or organization—political, commercial or otherwise—as fealty to the Northwest may, upon dispassionate and intelligent consideration, seem to demand."

Whether the Nor'-Wester will fulfil its mission must be left to time to decide, but it is at all events quite certain that under Mr. Luxton's direction it will faithfully endeavor to befriend the Northwest. And if the first member is a good index, the Nor'-Wester should be able to make good its promise of taking a high place in the newspaper ranks.

The "Single Tax" advocate the publication of the assessment roll in pamphlet form, and points out how the cost of the work could be made up, as follows:

"It has been the custom for many years to publish every year in our two dailies the annual balance sheet of the corporation for thirty days. This balance sheet occupies in each paper about 3 1-2 columns and costs the city for advertising $700. Very few people read it. It might be issued in pamphlet form from the treasurer's office, as especially the same is so printed now anyhow. The amount now paid to our newspapers could be devoted to the publication of the assessment roll and be much better applied."

The publication of the financial statement in both dailies does not cost one-third of $700. The actual amount, we believe, is $200. The printing of the assessment roll would be an excellent idea, but to do the work properly would cost between five and ten times as much as the publication of the financial statement.

Our amiable neighbor does not like to be reminded of the occasion on which Mr. Wilson at a public meeting practically told the attorney-general that he was a liar. That is quite natural. Nor should we expect to find the Colonist taking any pleasure in looking back to the time when itself and the premier were exchanging similar compliments. In those days the organ did not consider itself in duty bound to report Mr. Davie's speech to the extent of a column and a half, while the other dozen speakers in a debate got very little more space.

The government organ insists that we should accept Mr. Wilson's declaration that he was a supporter of the government. But the Colonist at the time of the election refused to accept Mr. Wilson's professions and most emphatically declared that he was not a supporter of the government; then what fault can it find with us for taking the same position now?

The attorney-general, the president of the council and the minister of education have now all been up for review. We fear that the Hon. Messrs. Turner and Vernon will presently begin to feel ashamed of the company they keep.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

To the Editor: In reading this morning's paper I noticed that Mr. Hardaker is asking for tenders for building a house, on which he states that no Chinese labor will be allowed. I think, sir, that is one of the best methods our citizens could adopt if they are honest in their desires to do away with Chinese labor. If our architects were instructed by those intending to build to specify that no Chinese would be allowed, then all the different building trades would have to fall in line and figure on white labor. As it is now, some of the trades now employ white men and others Chinese. I hope the example set by Mr. Hardaker will be followed by those of our citizens who intend to have any work done this summer, thereby adopting a peaceable method of settling the Chinese question.

ED. BRAGG.

With pure, vigorous blood coursing through the veins and animating every fibre of the body, cold weather is not only endurable but pleasant and agreeable. No other blood medicine is so certain in its results as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. What it does for others it will do for you.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Particulars of Tenders and Contracts in Lands and Works Report.

In the report of the chief commissioner of lands and works, submitted to the house yesterday, the following table is given, showing the details of the tenders and the contracts in connection with the new parliament buildings:

The tenders were:—

Mason and beating—J. E. Phillips & Co., $563,247; Forster & Smith, $447,667; F. Adams, $444,508; A. E. Barrett, $447,000; W. R. Nichols, $443,261; D. Kilpatrick, $470,697; J. P. M. Phillips, $473,386; Jno. Stewart, $506,211.

Carpenter—J. E. Phillips & Co, $83,152; A. J. Smith, $67,106; Crothers & Lively, $79,916; F. Adams, $76,467; A. E. Barret, $65,281; W. R. Nichols, $69,518; D. Kilpatrick, $99,635; Taylor Mill Co., $92,233; W. M. Donald, $82,904; W. A. Mace, $87,870; Bishop & Sherbourne, $67,826; Weller Bros., $70,926; Jacob Sehl, $93,043; G. W. Martin, $104,301; Wagner, Zeidler & Co., $80,486; John Stewart, $78,400.

Slater, plasterer and fireproof—J. E. Phillips & Co., $126,010; Crothers & Lively, $153,325; F. Adams, $99,143; A. E. Barcett, $110,884; W. R. Nichols $105,973; R. Drake, $73,018; Sutherland & Furge, $89,087.

Coppersmith—J. E. Phillips & Co., $18,150; Crothers & Lively, $36,574; F. Adams, $18,150; A. E. Barrett, $19,930; W. R. Nichols, $36,806; W. H Perry, $18,150; McLennan & McFeeley, $34,964.

Ironfounder—J. E. Phillips & Co., $30,777; Crothers & Lively, $27,350; A. E. Barrett, $28,865; W. R. Nichols, $24,700; Wolff, Qwicker Iron Co., $26,404; Albion Iron Works, $27,131; Victoria Iron Works, $30,574.

Plumber—J. E. Phillips & Co., $17,586; Crothers & Lively, $17,432; F. Adams, $18,781; A. E. Barrett, $19,658; W. R. Nichols, $19,837; J. Braden, $17,793; W. H. Perry, $18,781; McLennan & McFeeley, $15,776; H. T. Flett, $14,932; Colbert & Warner, $19,435; Bennett & Wright, $20,074.

Painter—J. E. Phillips & Co., $6,161; Crothers & Lively, $6,866; F. Adams, $7,787; A. E. Barrett, $10,594; W. R. Nichols, 9,091; J. C. Rowley, $9,337; John Jardine, $7,770; J. Sears, $8,135; J. W. Mellor, $5,596; R. Lettice, $6,653; E. Spillman, $6,983; J. M. Causland, $12,200.

The contracts were awarded as follows: Mason's work to F. Adams, $380,000; carpenter's work to Bishop & Sherborne, $65,257; plasterer's work to R. Drake, $59,000; ironfounder's work to Albion Iron Works, $26,500; plumber's work to H. T. Flett, $13,245; coppersmith's work to W. H. Perry, $17,000; painter's work to E. Spillman, $6,984. Total, $587,986. The cost of putting in the foundation of the central block, under Mr. Phillips' contract was $54,791, plus "extras" of $1,552, as per the chief commissioner's statement yesterday. Then there is a sum of $5,891 for iron girders. The total for the buildings is therefore $630,219, exclusive of some portion of the furnishings.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Latest Report of the Committee Gives Some Interesting Details.

The third report of the public accounts committee, submitted yesterday, shows that the total issue of inscribed stock issued under the loan act of 1891, is $1,955,040.75. The amount of the old debentures converted is $734,775, for which 3 per cent. stock to the amount of $985,010 has been substituted. A statement is given showing the net proceeds of the loan of 1893, for the new parliament buildings. The total of loan is $599,945, and the charges for floating are $77,862.62, leaving net proceeds of $522,082.38. The charges are given in detail as follows: Discount 9 per cent. on £123,700, inscribed stock sold in London at 91, $53,905.05; Bank of British Columbia, London, commission for issue of loan, 1-4 per cent., $1499.86; Woolston & Beeton, for general management and negotiation of loan, $1499.86; commissions—Bank of British Columbia, London, commission on guaranteed subscription at 2 per cent., $1940; R. Nivison & Co., do., $2425; J. & A. Scrimgeour, do., $1746; Wedd, Jefferson & Co., do., $1746; Marnham & Co., do., $970; A. Thomson & Co., do., $1746; Woolston & Beeton, do., $1425.90; sundry brokers for brokerage on stock at 1-4 per cent., $1486.53; rebate to subscribers on prepayment of calls, $202.72; commutation stamp duty, 3-8 per cent. on $120,700, $3749.66; printing, advertising, cablegrams, solicitor's charges, etc., etc., $7741.47; Bank of British Columbia exchange on remittance from London, $2888.57.

The account with the Shuswap & Okanagan railway shows that the province paid as half year's interest on the guaranteed bonds the sum of $24,000. The C. P. R. had repaid to the province 40 per cent. of the earnings for three months ending Sept. 30 last, $3842, but not for the last three months of the year. This makes the net payment by the province so far, $21,148; and reduces the balance of the Dominion subsidy to $81,464. The report gives a copy of the voucher covering Hon. Col. Baker's trip to England:

COPY.

No. of Sub-Accountant's Voucher....
Service.—IX. Transport. Vote No. 103.
Schedule E. No. of Treasurer's Voucher, 18,041.
No. of Cash Book Folio.....
No. of Journal Folio 303.

GOVERMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines Cr. for the undermentioned, on account of Requisition No.... Warrant No. 18.

Expenses in connection with mission to England to represent the government of the province at the opening of the Imperial Institute and other matters of public interest.	
Fare from Victoria to New York....	67 00
" Montreal to Victoria.....	63 00
" New York to Liverpoole.....	100 00
" Liverpool to Montreal.....	100 00
Travelling allowance, 67 days @ $10	670 00
Total	$1,000 00

(574) Received at Treasury 9th Sept. 1893. In repayment of advance.

Fiscal year ending 30th June. Present immediately for payment.

Certified correct. JAMES BAKER.

Received from the Government of British Columbia, the above sum of One Thousand Dollars.
Signature, JAMES BAKER.

Ready for any Trouble.

Jersey City, Feb. 9.—William Lewis and W. R. Vaughn, farmers from Tennessee, were arrested at the Pennsylvania depot to-day. They had come to this city to purchase green goods. They were heavily armed with revolvers and bowie knives. The police put them on the train for home and ordered them not to return to Jersey City.

Lake Cayuga.

If they succeed in recovering the bodies of Instructor Merriam and Miss Yeargin from the depths of Cayuga lake by means of electricity, as I see they intend to try to do, said a resident of this city who grew up on the shores of Cayuga lake, it will be the first time in the history of the lake that the body of any person drowned in its waters has ever been seen again. I always had a liking for geological research, and indulged in it for many years in investigating the bottom of Cayuga lake. My experiments satisfied me that the bottom of the lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them crater-like. Some of these are a hundred feet in diameter. These craters, as I believe them to be, lie at different depths, or rather their raised edges are of different heights. Their depths are fathomless. They have undoubtedly become the receptacles of the bodies of hundreds of people who are known to have been drowned in the lake since that country was settled, and of the undoubted thousands of people killed in the fierce battles that were known to have been waged on the shores of the lake by hostile tribes of aboriginal warriors during the centuries preceding the coming of the white man.

It was in Cayuga lake that the fiendish murderer Ruloff lowered the bodies of his wife and child thirty years ago after he had murdered them. The bodies were enclosed in a chest, as he confessed before he was hanged at Binghamton for another murder. The weeks that were spent in dragging the lake for the chest were simply wasted, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these bottomless openings, and, if it is not sinking yet, it is still floating about in these mysterious depths.

Within half a century more than one hundred persons have been drowned in Cayuga lake, to recover the bodies of whom the grappling irons and drag were used industriously, but in vain. If it were possible for one to make the rounds of the lake's crater-like bed he would without doubt encounter hideous charnel houses beyond number—caverns where hosts of grinning skeletons have found sepulcure, submarine catacombs without end. Perhaps electricians, exploding the lake bottom with their intense lights, as they propose doing, may make some such discoveries.

Another mystery about Cayuga lake that used to puzzle me was its curious tides. They were irregular in their occurrence, but very decided. I remember one year when the phenomenon appeared twice. Three years passed before it appeared again. During one of these final motions of the lake the water receded fifty feet. The recession of the tide was gradual, but the returning water came in with considerable force and rapidity. Water taken from Cayuga lake from a depth of 390 feet, probably from one of the crater cavities, is highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, carbolic acid, and the carbonates of lime, potash, soda and magnesia.—New York Sun.

Certain Analogies.

Sir James Paget has noted that some people have a few extra long hairs growing from the general mass of the eyebrows. These few long hairs are representatives of a permanent condition in the chimpanzee and some baboons. They grow out separately from the general hairy mass over the superciliary ridges.

Darwin notes as a significant fact that the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet of man are quite naked of hairs, like the interior surfaces of all four extremities in most of the lower animals.

Something about the ear. The lobule of the ear is peculiar to man; there is, however, a rudiment of it in the gorilla. Happy gorilla—and man!

About the brain of man and apes. The whole comparison is one of degree, and in the case of the Bushman's brain with that of a well-developed ape, the comparison becomes nearly equal. Richard Owen once claimed that the hippocampus minor, a trifling portion of the interior of the brain, was the only exclusively characteristic human part, but it has since been demonstrated in the orang and chimpanzee. In truth, there are no specific distinctions between the brain of the ape and that of man! I possess in pickle the brain of a monkey. I am sure that my own brain is of much greater proportional weight and complexity. It is a pleasing reflection!—The Gentleman's Magazine.

New Wheat Fields In Africa.

It may be recollected by some that about a year or two ago mention was made in these columns of the arrival in this country of samples of wheat and barley from Uganda, says the Liverpool Corn Trade News. We now give an extract from the Manchester Guardian of January 12 bearing on the same subject:

"I hear that samples of both wheat and barley grown on the Kikuyu plateau in British East Africa have reached this country, and that in Mark Lane the very highest opinion is expressed of the value of both samples. This is especially the case with reference to the barley, which I am told is as fine a sample as has ever been shown in the market. The Kikuyu plateau is on an average from 5,000 feet to 7,000 feet above sea level, and is one of the regions which Captain Lugard refers to as a probable field for European occupation, although situated within the tropics. As compared with Nyassaland it has several advantages as a grain-producing region, not the least of which is that while the part of the Lake Nyassa region most readily available for cultivation—the shire highlands—is a succession of hills and valleys, on the Kikuyu plateau there is a stretch of country 400 miles long which is nowhere below 5,000 feet above sea level. Of course nothing can be done to develop this great grain-producing region until cheaper modes of transport are introduced, and I believe that the advocates of a railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza are especially pleased at the result of the experiment of growing wheat and barley in the district through which the projected line would pass. It is possible that samples of this wheat and barley may be on view at the meeting of the Royal Geographical society next Monday evening, when Dr. Gregory, of the British museum, is to read a paper on the ascent of Mount Kenia and his journey in East Africa.'

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes,
For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Supposing

You try London Hospital Cough Cure for that cold.

COCHRANE & MUNN

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas St.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—The benefit to Frank Wardell at the Delmonico last night netted a substantial purse.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Reeve Keith and councillors McCartney, May, Woodrow and Mayne, have been gazetted as the North Vancouver council for 1894.

—Special Agent Phoenix of the U. S. treasury department is coming to Victoria from San Francisco to try to get Voss and Svenson to return.

—There will be a temperance meeting in the Herald street mission this evening. It will be under the auspices of the Royal Templars of Temperance. There will be music and short addresses.

—There will be a public meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Board of Trade rooms, when the citizen's relief committee will present its report. A full attendance is requested.

Sergeant Langley and Constable Hutchinson of the provincial police returned yesterday from New Westminster. They took Freitzoe and Miller, the house breakers, and Brown, the letter writer, to the penitentiary.

James Wilby and Miss Sarah Fleming were married on Wednesday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm. Sutherland, 99 View street, by Rev. P. McF. McLeod. The marriage was witnessed by the immediate friends of the couple.

—The stock of the Enterprise Mining Company, Limited, of Vancouver, has been increased from $25,000 to $250,000.

Rev. A. Brown, of Seattle, is to lecture at Emmanuel Baptist church tonight on "Israel's Wonderful Preservation."

—Rev. Canon Paddon began his series of six Friday afternoon addresses to children in St. Mark's church at 4:30 this afternoon. Children and adults of all religious bodies, as well as those belonging to the church of England, are cordially invited.

—The maximum velocity of the gale which blew the barkentine Wrestler ashore at Esquimalt Wednesday morning was 65 miles an hour, according to the gauge at the meteorological station at Esquimalt. It was the hardest southwester in many years.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—There was a meeting of the creditors of Cavin Bros., at the office of Eberts & Taylor. A. H. Scaife, the assignee, presented his report, which showed a surplus of nearly $3000 net. He hoped to pay 25 cents on the dollar this month and the remaining 75 per cent. in a year. General satisfaction was expressed at the showing made.

—The home of F. Sturdy on Galiano island was burned on Tuesday evening. The family was away at the time, and returned to find nothing but a heap of glowing embers. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stove. The place was partly insured and Mr. Sturdy, who is in the city, will purchase the necessary material to rebuild.

—Fanny Rice will make her first appearance at the Victoria theatre to-night, when she will appear as "Violet Gray" in her successful musical comedy "A Jolly Surprise." Miss Rice is one of the brightest and merriest of American comediennes and her performance of Violet Gray reminds one of Judic in her palmiest days. Miss Rice has an excellent supporting company, including several excellent vocalists. During the action of the company Miss Rice sings the funny, topical songs, "It Takes a Girl to do it Every Time," and "Oh! Sophia." Melville Stuart tells what he knows about "The Widow." Frank Jones, the youthful baritone, sings "I Love You" in his most catching style; Thomas Wardell, the well known tenor, sings "Married Life" and "Charming Becky. Haight regales the audience with an original song and dance, entitled "Down by the Old Pathway." In addition to all this Miss Rice gives her indescribably funny cabinet performance, and several other members of her talented company display their mimetic ability. To-morrow night Miss Rice and the same company will be seen in the latest London and Paris comedy sensation, "Miss Innocence Abroad."

—There was a clean docket in the police court this morning.

—The crossed wires of the fire alarm system have been adjusted.

—The city council are considering the estimates for the current year at a special meeting which is being held this afternoon.

—The pulpit of the congregation Emanuel will be occupied by the Rev. A. Brown, of Seattle, on Friday evening, Feb. 9th, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of discourse, "Israel's Wonderful Preservation."

—"Open day and night," is the legend displayed at the Central drug store, Clarence block, corner of Yates and Douglas streets. We have been informed by the proprietor that a registered pharmacist is in attendance at all hours and that physicians' prescriptions are their specialty.

—There was a runaway opposite the city hall this afternoon. The wheel of a hack came off and started the horse. The hackman jumped from his seat and two passengers who were inside got safely out. The horse did considerable damage to the hack before it was stopped at the fountain.

—Two hundred and thirteen names are now on the register of the committee of the unemployed. Since last report work has been secured for six more. One man will be put to work on the park and five to break stone. This makes the total of employed 86 and leaves 127 out of work.

—As the Times goes to press the meeting at the office of Schultz & Morphy between representatives of the athletic clubs of the city and the Victoria Athletic grounds association is being convened. The meeting is similar to that recently held at the city hall and is for amalgamation of the athletic clubs of the city.

—The city hall bulletin board has been removed from the side door to the front entrance. The change is appreciated. The side door was always closed, and, if a person wished to see the board he had to walk around the city hall and enter by the front door. A more out-of-the-way place than the former location of the board could not have been conceived.

—News of a seizure of opium at Sedro was received at the custom house yesterday. When the train from Sumas arrived at Sedro the man who examines the car wheels went about his work as usual, says Thursday's Seattle Post-Intelligencer. He saw the leg of an old pair of overalls hanging down under the car, and upon investigating further found fifty pounds of opium wrapped up and securely tied under the car. Inspector Walker will go after the opium to-day.

—Mayor Teague called a special meeting of the city council this afternoon to discuss the estimates. The council convened in the committee room. Objection was taken to the presence of newspaper men but the council finally decided to permit the reporters to remain with the understanding that certain discussions were not to be published. Ald. Baker then entered the room, and a few minutes later he rose and asked for the expulsion, not only of the press but also of City Clerk Dowler. No other alderman had a word to say for or against. Ald. Baker hoped that the press would not be offended and that City Clerk Dowler would not feel hurt. The two reporters and City Clerk Dowler withdrew and left them alone in their glory. When Ald. Baker moved the expulsion of the press the council had just begun to consider the question of civic salaries.

Law Intelligence.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem disposed of the following applications:

Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.—Bodwell, for the plaintiff, obtained an order fixing the day of trial for the 19th inst.

Mason v. Johnston.—Mills, for the defendant, applied to dismiss the action for want of prosecution. Order made dismissing the summons, statement of claim having been made yesterday. Defendants' costs in the cause. Mason, the plaintiff, in person, contra.

Hudson Bay Co. v. Kearns et al.—McPhillips, for the defendants, applied to change the venue from Victoria to Vancouver. Drake, for the plaintiffs, contra. Order made. Costs in the cause.

Victoria Iron Works Co. v. Williams.—Prior (Eberts & Taylor), for the defendant, obtained on consent leave to amend statement of defence.

The benchers of the law society held a meeting this morning in the secretary's office. The chief business before them was the consideration of certain propositions in regard to the issuing of a report in the shape of a law monthly. Messrs. Eberts, Yates and McPhillips were appointed a committee to look into the matter.

The first number of the British Columbia Law Notes edited by Robert Cassidy, the law reporter, was issued today. It is proposed to give a brief report of all recent decisions of importance and introduce notes and comments on matters of interest to the legal profession. Something of this sort has been long needed. Two numbers will be issued every month and the subscription is $10 a year. The book presents a neat appearance and is printed at Munroe Miller's.

Australian Mutton.

Ask your grocer for 7 lb. tin of the Grazier brand at 75c.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The purest Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

FATE OF THE ESTELLE.

Not a Man of Her Crew Survived Her Destruction.

RETURN OF THE SEARCH PARTY

They Found no Bodies, But Saw Many Pieces of Wreckage Along the Shores of the Two Islands—Explosion Theory Favored.

All hope that any of the crew of the steamer Estelle survived the accident which totally destroyed her is at an end. Andrew Haslam, M. P., and Captain Christensen, sr., who formed the search party, returned to Nanaimo this morning on the steamer Brunette. They found but too conclusive evidence of the destruction of the vessel in wreckage strewn at intervals for miles along the shores of Vancouver and Valdez islands, above and below Campbell river. Concerning the trip of the Brunette the Nanaimo correspondent of the Times sends the following:

Nanaimo, Feb. 9.—A. Haslam, M. P., and Captain Christensen, sr., returned to-day from the north, whither they went in the Brunette to search for the Estelle or any possible survivors. They report nothing new. They examined the shores on both sides for a great distance above Campbell river. Considerable wreckage was found on both sides, but Mr. Haslam states that whatever misfortune overtook the Estelle took place in the open straits towards Cape Mudge. There is no doubt but all hands were lost. The wreckage and its condition show that the boat was destroyed by considerable violence, as she is floating about in thousands of pieces. Captain Christensen, whom your correspondent interviewed, says that knowing the Estelle had a large quantity of coal on board, some forty-five tons, he feels certain that she must have shipped considerable water, as it was very stormy weather at the time, and the boiler in places was lacking in cement covering, which probably affected some weak point in the boiler and caused an explosion. The violence of her destruction may be imagined when a short piece of the mast was found snapped squarely off. This piece was picked up in Seymour narrows. Another piece of the guard, broken in a short length, was found near Cape Mudge. This piece of the guard was of unusual strength. Much disappointment is felt here at the result of the expedition, and much sympathy is expressed for the friends of the missing.

It is generally believed that the steamer was blown up. The force of the explosion was such that it is more than likely that many of the crew were killed outright, while the wounded or stunned stood no chance for their lives whatever in the sea.

The men who went down in the Estelle were James A. Christensen, captain, Victoria; Carl Johnson, mate, Vancouver; Herbert Whiteside, engineer, Victoria; Robert Wilson, assistant engineer, Victoria; George Hallet, fireman, Victoria; William McLaughlin, deck hand, Nanaimo, and a Chinese cook.

PEMBERTON BEQUEST.

The Directors Know Not If it Was Specific or General.

The Jubilee hospital board met last night. A letter from Mrs. Pemberton was read offering to add $1,500 to the bequest of her late husband for a maternity home on condition that it should be established to his memory and the plans of the building approved of by Drs. Davie and Hanington. A discussion followed on the exact meaning of the bequest. Some held that the bequest was for a specific purpose, the establishment of a maternity ward; while others were of the opinion that the deceased donor intended that the disposition of the money should be left to the directors. It was decided to obtain legal advice, and the offer of Mrs. Pemberton was accepted with thanks, with the understanding that action would be taken when legal advice had been obtained.

The directors' report cited cases in the hospital receiving free treatment and at the same time were obtaining sick benefits from benevolent societies. The report also stated that the hospital was crowded. The directors expressed the opinion that such patients were not treating the hospital fairly, and the report was returned to the mouth committee for investigation.

The matron reported that the nurses were making such good progress that the nursing could be done by them. Miss Groves and Miss Routledge were mentioned as giving thorough satisfaction. Donations acknowledged were: Flannel jackets for general ward from the King's Daughters; books and papers, Mrs. Goodacre; a very liberal donation of clothing from Mrs. A. S. Clark; clothing, anonymous; clothing and check for $10 from Captain Clive P. Wolley. Report adopted.

The treasurer reported the number of patients in the hospital January 1, 42; admitted during the month, 41; discharged, 20; died, 3; leaving 51 in the hospital on Feb. 1.

The financial condition of the institution will form the subject for discussion at a special meeting to be held on Monday, Jan. 19th.

NATIONALIZATION OF LAND.

A Very Interesting Discussion at the Diocesan Society Rooms.

The Diocesan Literary and Scientific society last night discussed the question "Whether the nationalization of land in British Columbia would tend to the general prosperity of the community." Mr. Redfern held that, at the present stage of the colony's growth, it would be an injustice to adopt that system. Any radical change would be detrimental; the suppression of trade in the West Indies had at first had a bad effect. To lease land would not give sufficient inducement for farmers to improve the soil.

Mr. Morley objected to the idea on account of its immaturity.

Mr. Stevenson contended that the adoption of such ideas as that fathered by Mr. Scaife would throw the world into barbarism. He pitted Jeremy Bentham against Herbert Spencer. Bentham was a man of action; Spencer sat in his study theorizing. His theories could not be put into practice without a great evil being done. Mr. Scaife, to be consistent, should go further—he should forbid the production of large families. He moved in amendment "That in the opinion of this society the individual ownership of land has been from time immemorial the essential concomitant of civilization, and is conducive alike to the welfare of the individual and of the body politic and to the prosperity and advancement of nations."

Beaumont Boggs seconded the amendment. The land laws of British Columbia were very good. To urge the nationalization of the land was to beat the air. The holder of land was only tenant of the estate and held the land subject to the payment of taxes. How could the nationalization of land benefit the 2 1-2 per cent. pauper population? A graduated single tax would be of more benefit.

Mr. Colvart favored nationalization, and thought the rising generation should remedy past evils.

Mr. St. Burbe refuted the argument of Mr. Stevenson that nationalization would throw the country into a state of barbarism. New Zealand had adopted the idea and tenants were holding perpetual leases.

Mr. Tulloch favored the motion and pointed out some injustices of the income tax.

Ald. Wilson said no one had ever heard of single tax in prosperous times. The whole thing was a grumble on account of hard times.

Mr. Eyres said nationalization would not cure poverty. Poverty was greatly brought about by drink and extravagance.

Mr. Scaife then concluded his argument for the affirmative.

The amendment carried by a vote of 18 to 13.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT.

Rat Killing Match at the Dog Show—A Keen Contest.

The exhibition of dogs and poultry at the Market Hall closes to-night and it is expected that the close will witness the attendance of the largest crowd. There is a very interesting feature on the programme to-night—a rat killing match, in which the terriers in the show will all participate. A number of rats were trapped this afternoon, a pit which may be seen from the gallery secured and a very interesting time is promised. Each fight will be timed.

There is quite a contest for the $30 prize offered by John Irving for the best brace of Irish setters shot over last year. The dogs of Mrs. Perrin and Dr. John Duncan are pressing each other close for the prize. It is claimed that both braces are gun-shy and a field test was proposed. Capt. John Irving will be communicated with before the award is made.

The conclusion of the dog judging was reached late yesterday afternoon. The results not published were as follows:

Fox Terriers, smooth—Dogs, 1, Dr. McCarthy's Daniel. Bitches, 2, J. B. Carmichael's Pensarn Victim. Puppies—Dogs, 1, E. Ritbet's Myk. Wire Haired—Bitches, 1, Dr. Crompton's Nell.

Irish Terriers—Dogs, 1, Hedley Chapman's Pat. Bitches, 1, F. T. Turner's Gyp.

Bull Terriers—1, H. W. Tolmie's Terrier. Puppies—Frank Le Roy's Zipper.

Field Spaniels—Bitches, 1, J. B. Carmichael's Princess Florence. Puppies—Bitches, 1, J. B. Carmichael's Lady Gwendolene.

The award of special prizes is virtually completed, and the winnings so far are as follows: Mrs. L. F. Perrin's Irish setter won the Davidson Bros. and Challoner & Mitchell specials, Dr. Duncan's Irish setter Pat, A. McPherson's special, Mrs. L. F. Perrin's Irish Lass, the Irving cup and J. Kingham's special, J. McB. Smith's Irish setter puppy Dasher, C. N. Cameron and F. Campbell specials, Mrs. L. F. Perrin's Irish setter bitch puppy Wild Violet, Pennock & Lowe and Erskine, Wall & Co. specials and the collar offered by Dr. Duncan, W. McKeon's Blue Bell the Colonist special, W. Bickford's Gordon setter Shot D. E. Campbell's special and Weiler Bros. cup, M. P. Franck's pug Royal Lenz & Leiser's special, Dr. Milne's cocker spaniel Captain Hunter Dr. Lefevre's special, Dr. Milne's cocker spaniel bitch R. H. Jameson and Dr. McGuigan specials, J. S. Graham's cocker spaniel bitch Baby Mine the Pemberton cup (transferred), Dr. Milne's black cocker George Lawson Dr. George Duncan's special, Dr. Milne's black cocker bitch pup A. Vowell's special, Dr. Milne's red cocker spaniel bitch pup Lady Sylvia Dr. Hamilton's special and Dr. J. Duncan's special, Miss Maude Chambers' liver cocker spaniel puppy Mac Dr. G. L. Milne's special, George Jay's black and white cocker spaniel bitch Nettie Hibben & Co.'s special, F. T. Turner's black and white cocker spaniel bitch puppy Peg Anglo-American Tea Company's special, G. R. W. Stuart's collie dog Marker Dr. Hamilton's medal, J. B. Carmichael's collie bitch Metchley Flurry the McKeown cup, E. J. Wall's pointer Clover Waitt & Co.'s special, E. J. Wall's pointer bitch Dina the Hunter cup, D. Paterson's Bedlington dog Fido T. B. Hall's special transferred, Joseph Sayward's pointer Pope the Fulleton special, Dr. McCarthy's fox terrier dog Danish Clarence hotel and Dr. Tolmie specials, John B. Carmichael's smooth fox terrier bitch Dodd's special, Dr. Crompton's wire-haired fox terrier Nell Cochrane & Munn's special, B. H. John's English setter Trust M. & H. A. Fox's special, P. O. Packard's English setter Addie Gladstone Times' special, P. O'Reilly's field spaniel bitch Princess Florence B. Williams' special, Mr. Perrin's toy terrier wire-haired bitch Fan Paragon Oil Company's special, H. W. Tolmie's bull terrier Kurtz & Co.'s special.

PERSONAL.

L. G. McPhillips is here from the Mainland.

J. C. Nicholas of Seattle, is at the Hotel Victoria.

John Thompson of Chemainus, is at the Oriental.

Prof Chamberlain of Toronto, is at the Oriental.

E. C. Davies of Toronto, is among the Oriental's guests.

Miss Lula Landes, of Port Townsend, is visiting in the city.

O. C. Hastings returned home from Port Townsend this morning.

Capt Troupe left for Kootney this morning via Seattle and Spokane.

John Ramsdell of Moodyville, and A. M. Bullock of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

A. C. Harvey, general agent for the New England States of the Great Northern, was in the city yesterday.

Rabbi Philo has returned from Vancouver.

John Hendry of Vancouver, came down on the Premier last night.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY

Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

EASTERN POULTRY
At the New CITY MARKET

Fresh arrival of TURKEYS, GEESE and CHICKENS, from Smith's Falls, Ont.
Also Grain Fed MUTTON, from Prince Edward Island.

The above is all in first class order and will be sold at the following prices retail:—Turkeys, 18c. per lb; Geese, 16c. per lb.; Chickens, 12½c., Mutton, fore quarters, 7c. per lb.; Mutton, hind quarters, 11c. per lb.

Housekeepers and caterers are respectfully asked to take advantage of these low prices.

WM. BEECH, New City Market.

Argyle House

Just Received
The following

SPECIAL BARGAINS

20 Yds. White Calico for $1.00.

12 Yds. Good Gingham for $1.00.

Very Wide Flanelette, worth 15c. a yard, for 12 1-2 cts.

Fancy Flanelettes, worth 16 1-2c. for 12 1-2 cts.

A Very Nice Line of Diagonal Dress Goods, in Plain Colors, worth 50c. a yd., for 35c.

Remnants of Embroideries, Laces, Tickings, Calicoes, Toweling, Linens, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

VERY CHEAP

J. Horner & Co.

War Department Contracts.

Notice is hereby given that separate tenders are required for the contracts enumerated below for Transport by Land and Water in connection with the Esquimalt Defence Works:

No. 1 Contract—Transport by Land.
No. 2 Contract—Transport by Water.

Forms of tender, with conditions of contract and further information can be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Work Point Barracks, Victoria, B. C., on any week day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. up to the 15th February, 1894.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself ot accept the lowest or any tender.

H. H. MUIRHEAD,
Major R. E.
Commanding Royal Engineer,
Esquimalt, B. C.

Royal Engineer Office,
Work Point Barracks,
Victoria, B. C., 3rd February, 1894.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon Street, Victoria.

Families and single gentlemen who desire first class accommodation for the winter will do well to call at the Douglas House and get prices.

Special rates will be given to permanent guests.

MRS. J. ECKERSLEY.

Fresh Butter

It's very annoying to the good housekeepers to obtain from their grocer something of the appearance of butter, but lacking the flavor so much sought after.

In order to provide the desired article we have bought a large quantity of the

Dominion Creamery

THE BEST IN CANADA.

and are daily expecting its arrival.

All our groceries are the best, consequently are the cheapest.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

A Wonderful Print Shirt Sale

A most phenomenal Shirt Sale will take place at the Mechanics Store, Wednesday.

Over ten dozen of

Regular $1.00 Shirts,
Regular $1.25 Shirts,
Regular $1.50 Shirts,
Regular $1.75 Shirts,

Small patterns, large patterns, dark patterns, light patterns, all sizes from 14 to 16½, collars and cuffs separate or attached, will be offered Wednesday for **50c.**

And Thursday, too—if there are any left.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

The Improved Royal Incubator

Simple and reliable, hatches all kinds of eggs. Hundreds in successful operation. Send for circular, free. Address J. S. SMITH, Incubator Works, Chilliwack, B. C. j12-3m

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Le Temps says that the governor of West Africa took possession of Hulfa-Cavally, on the Liberian frontier, only in response to the inhabitants' appeal for protection from Liberia's ill treatment. The delimitation treaty of 1892 is still unsigned, and therefore was not regarded as hampering French action. Liberia has now consented to sign the treaty, and the French forces will be withdrawn from the frontier.

London, Feb. 8.—The Daily News says this morning: The silver and rupee markets have been thrown into a state of consternation. Heretofore there will be no apparent limit in the decline of exchange. Nevertheless, while a farther fall is admitted to be probable, there is a disposition in well informed quarters to take a calmer view of the future course of exchange. Moreover, the spot supplies of silver are very small, and there are indications in America and elsewhere of a reduction of the output.

London, Feb. 8.—The house of lords this evening passed the parish councils bill through the committee stage. In the house of commons, Henry Fowler, president of the local government board, has had charge of the bill. It is reported that immediately after the assembling of the house of commons on Monday he will move the rejection of all the amendments made by the upper house. The council of the London Liberal and Radical union will meet on Monday and prepare a resolution declaring the existence of a hereditary legislative chamber is a danger to the state and that the house of lords ought to be abolished at once. The council is arranging to hold a mass meeting at St. James' hall to secure the endorsement of the resolution, and later a popular demonstration will be held in Hyde park.

New York, Feb. 8.—St. Gaudens, the famous sculptor, is now devoting all his time to the monument which is to be erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, in memory of the late President Garfield. It is to cost $20,000, and will be finished early in the fall.

Commanded to Sing.

London, Feb. 8.—By royal command the Welsh ladies' choir visited Osborne to-day and gave a concert before Her Majesty. There were also present Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, the ladies in attendance upon the court and a few invited guests. Before the concert the Queen received the members of the choir in the red drawing room and listened with interest to a statement of their reception at the World's Fair in Chicago and of the prizes that had been awarded them for their vocal talent. The concert took place in the magnificent annex to the castle which has been christened the Indian room, and at the north end of which a large stage with elaborate scenic accessories and settings was recently constructed. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health and additional emphasis was given to this fact by the official announcement this morning that she will hold her annual reception of the diplomatic corps at Buckingham palace in the last Monday in this month.

Kolb's Convention.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 8.—Every voting district in the state is represented in the Kolbite convention to-day, and every delegate has been instructed to vote for Kolb and his ticket. Apparently the antagonism to the organized state Democracy is stronger than ever, and the chief hope of the latter rests in the nomination of an independent Republican ticket. The platform will declare for free silver and will be decidedly anti-Cleveland, if any reference at all is made to the present administration. "Twice defeated, but not dismayed," is the rallying cry of the Kolbites, while another is "Kolb will be counted in and not out this year." A resolution which has been formulated, and which will probably be incorporated in the platform, declares that farmers are becoming farmless, that all classes of business men are awakened to the utter stagnation of business interests, that financial ruin is staring not only Alabama but the nation in the face, and that, not content with producing wide-spread panic and disaster, the organized Democratic party seeks to deprive the people of their civil liberties. Another resolution endorses Captain R. F. Kolb as the great leader of the common people of Alabama. The Democratic state convention will not be held until next May.

Snakes in Our Midst.

While it has long been known that a man who follows strong drink may arrive at a milestone where the way is besieged with all sorts of serpents and fiery dragons, medicine and science are now able to demonstrate that snakes live and move in one's being. An important discovery in this direction, only a few months old in Europe and just announced in this country, was told the other day by Dr. C. W. Stiles of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the department of agriculture. It is a small white snake that lives in the veins, securing entrance into the body through the medium of drinking water. It wriggles about and chases up and down the avenues of the blood at its pleasure. These little reptiles have strange domestic habits. The male is about four-fifths of an inch in length and curves himself into the form of a half circle. On the inside of the curve he forms a little canal with the edges of his body and there he keeps Mrs. Snake. He isn't larger than a cotton thread nor longer than the breadth of one's finger, but together they are capable of working a great deal of damage to a healthy man's circulation. It is certainly not a comfortable thought to know that you may have a few pairs of these animals tucked away inside your jacket. The medical men have another name for the disease which results from their devastations, but it would be popularly called "poor blood."

The story of this parasite's existence is curious. Its name has long been known, but its life history, which is the most interesting and the most important thing to know, was only recently discovered by Professor Sousino, a learned man of Pisa, Italy. In some respects this snake is like a fluke worm. The eggs or larvae from which it hatches are found in the water, whether they have come from some man's body. They swim about there until they find a certain kind of microscopic crab. This crab they seize upon and live with. They stay inside of him until some one drinks the water and the crab, which is nothing but a harmless animalcule, and then the human snake is in its element. It grows and grows, and bores its way through the walls of the intestines with the persistency of a wood worm till it finds a lodgment in the veins.

As this pestiferous reptile infests cattle as well as human beings some knowledge of it is necessary for the farmer as well as the physician, and Dr. Stiles has been searching vigoriously for its existence in drinking water since the discovery was announced and is prosecuting his search at the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The disease is best known in Southern Europe and in Africa. An Egyptian at the World's Fair who danced with one of the attractions in the Midway Plaisance was afflicted with this disease and became a patient at the United States Army Hospital. Aside from this case, the parasite has probably never been recorded in this country, but Dr. Stiles thinks it by no means improbable that it will be found among the negroes of the South. In fact, the original slaves imported from Africa brought with them kindred ills, and through them, perhaps, this snake has been living for 200 or 300 years. So long as the affliction spreads with such wonderful rapidity it is not improbable that Chicago may have a siege of it on account of the luckless Egyptian. It is difficult to conceive how the Chicago water could have escaped pollution, as the larvae are given off readily and in great numbers.—Washington Post.

Economy.

The question of personal economy is one that many a woman finds herself face to face with, perhaps for the first time, this winter. It is always vexed and a vexing question, and one that everybody shrinks from considering. And, perhaps, that very shrinking from the thought is what makes so many economies cruel ones, in the effect they have upon others. The first instinct of saving that a woman has is to withdraw employment from some one and do the added work herself. And that is a perfectly legitimate and natural one for her from the standpoint she has. Why should she pay for something that she can do herself? The training in economies which a woman has is from the personal and domestic, rather than from the social, side, and she naturally thinks of the result upon herself alone, instead of the broader view of the result of her action upon others. In this light I trust a bit of advice will not be taken amiss. If you must economize, don't let your saving be at the expense of the washerwoman or seamstress, who are in much worse straits than you, but find some other way. In depriving them of work you are taking the means of sustenance from them, and when you stop to remember that the impulse of every other woman will be the same as your own you will quickly realize what the hard times must mean to this class of workers, and how easy, after all, your times are. The truest charity is in helping others to help themselves.—Boston Transcript.

A Few Police Stories.

Among other handcuff stories, Inspector Maurice Moser, of Scotland Yard, London, relates that he was once bringing from Leith an Austrian sailor who was charged with ripping open his mate, and as he considered that he had a disagreeable character to deal with, he handcuffed him. Naturally his prisoner found the confinement irksome, and on their journey he repeatedly implored the officer to take them off, promising that he would make no attempt to escape. "The sincerity of his manner," adds the narrator of this anecdote, "touched me and I released him, very fortunately for myself, for I was taken ill before reaching London, and strange as it may appear, was nursed most tenderly by the man who had ripped up a fellow mate." Another story is told on the authority of a French colleague, who had an occasion to make an arrest, and came unexpectedly on his man. Unfortunately he was unprovided with handcuffs, and was somewhat at a disadvantage, but, being a quick-witted fellow, he bethought himself of an effectual expedient. Taking out his knife, he severed the prisoner's buttons which were attached to his braces thus giving the man occupation for his hands and preventing a rapid flight.

Two Socialist Leaders.

Our Vienna correspondent reports that two female socialist orators were sentenced yesterday in Vienna—Charlotte Glass to four months' imprisonment, and Amelia Riba to a fortnight's imprisonment. The first made offensive remarks about the archdukes, the second spoke slightingly of the legislative assembly. Our correspondent adds: Fraulein Glass spoke some time ago with great ability, from her point of view, at a woman's meeting in the open air, not far from Schonbrunn. She is a comely young woman of 20, of the Jewish confession, and looked very enthusiastic on that occasion in a sailor hat, her hair blown about her face by the wind. She was apparently so filled with hatred against every man and woman better off than herself that it was easy to see that she could have gone on talking against them for hours. She considered no subject too tough—politics and political economy, the education of women, the army expenses, the Liberal leader and the president of the cabinet. All came in their turn and she gave it them hot. Amelia Riba is younger still, not much more than 17 and by her firmness caused 600 factory girls to strike for six weeks, by which means they obtained somewhat more humane treatment than 12 hours' work a day and six shillings a week wages. I have heard this girl talk very much to the purpose for two hours at a stretch. Both of these Socialist women are pretty.—London Daily News.

Interior Intelligence.

(Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

The Surprise mine is now working 11 men. Ore in large quantities is constantly being brought to view.

An increasing interest is at present being manifested in the Ainsworth camp as it is reported that paying gold bearing ledges have been discovered there.

Ore hauling continues unabated. The sled road is in good condition and ore arrives at the wharves in Kaslo at the rate of from 25 to 30 tons per day. Shipments of high grade ore to the smelters of the United States are constantly being made. The steamer Nelson makes four trips each week and usually takes from 20 to 60 tons of ore to the end of the Fort Shepard road at Five Mile point, on every outward journey.

Many women find great difficulty in arranging their hair becomingly, because of its harsh and coarse texture. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair becomes soft, pliant, and glossy. The Vigor is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

ALL SORTS.

Many Chinese temples are provided with a bell at the entrance, and when the worshiper enters he gives the rope a pull and rings the bell in order that the deity may be notified of his coming and be on hand to attend to his business.

* * *

In England the blind form .08 per cent. of the population, in Scotland .07 per cent., and in Ireland .11 per cent.; or, in England and Wales one person in every 1236 is blind, in Scotland one in every 1430, and in Ireland one in 881.

* * *

Figures for a new sort of census are being gathered for Prof. Earl Burns, of Stanford University. He has scattered circulars to parents all over California asking whether their children tell lies, if so, from what motive and how often, etc.

* * *

The street money-changer is an interesting character in Spanish cities. He stations himself at a principal street corner early every morning and exchanges a bag of coppers for silver. By 10 o'clock his bag is exhausted and he goes home. All the servants on their way to market get their money changed by him, as they are not skilful in counting and are afraid of false coins. He gives them full count, his coppers being obtained from the bakers, who get rid of their coins at a discount.

* * *

Three county judges in the United States have for the last ten months been in prison except during such times as they require to dispense justice from the bench. Their offence is contempt of court in that they refuse to levy a tax upon the county of St. Clair in the state of Missouri which has been ordered by the district court. In 1870 the rulers of the county gave a bonus of $250,000 to a proposed railway which was never built. The taxpayers were not consulted before the obligation was contracted, but nevertheless the supreme court of the United States holds that it is binding. The debt with compound interest and costs now amounts nearly to one million dollars. Regularly each year the county elects judges who are opposed to the levying of a tax to pay the debt. They go regularly to gaol, and draw $2 a day from the public treasury for the service.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that J. Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 130 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of
STAMINAL.
It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.
It contains the virtue of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
7 Government St., James Bay Bridge.
Mechanics, Laborers, Domestics,
And help of all kinds furnished on short notice, free of charge.
We respectfully ask your patronage.
J. W. BROWN & CO.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

A Little Daughter
Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:
I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many
Wonderful Cures
performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

An Ideal Food for Infants.
MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.
A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Real Estate.
200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $10,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WATER front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.
A. WILLIAMS;
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 10th December, 1893. 21-3m

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.
All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.		Stations.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.		Miles from Wellington.
Ar.			Ar.		
12.20 P M		VICTORIA	5.30 P M		
12.30		RUSSELLS	5.20		12
12.40		ESQUIMALT	5.10		14
12.45		GOLDSTREAM	5.05		15
12.50		SHAWNIGAN LAKE	4.50		20
12.56		COBBLE HILL	4.44		25
1.04		McPHERSON'S	4.36		31
1.07		KOKSILAH	4.31		34
1.17		DUNCANS	4.21		41
1.33		SOMENOS	4.05		54
1.38		CHEMAINUS	3.58		61
2.15		LADYSMITH	3.21		95
2.45		NANAIMO	2.51		126
3.15	Lv	WELLINGTON	2.21	1.45	153
3.20	Ar		2.16	1.40	
3.30	Dp		2.05	1.30	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.		Stations.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.		Miles from Victoria.
Dp.			Dp.		
8.00 A M		VICTORIA	7.00 P M		
8.04		RUSSELLS	6.56		2
8.14		ESQUIMALT	6.46		4
8.19		GOLDSTREAM	6.41		5
8.24		SHAWNIGAN LAKE	6.36		10
8.34		COBBLE HILL	6.26		15
8.41		McPHERSON'S	6.19		21
8.47		KOKSILAH	6.13		24
8.57		DUNCANS	6.03		31
9.11		SOMENOS	5.49		44
9.16		CHEMAINUS	5.44		51
9.53		LADYSMITH	5.07		85
10.23		NANAIMO	4.37		116
10.50		WELLINGTON	4.10		143
10.55	Ar		4.05	5.05	
11.00	Dp		4.00	5.00	
12.30 P M	Ar		2.30 P M	Ar.	73

On Saturdays and Sundays
Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.
Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
New Westminster Route.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.
Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.
Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M
Walla Walla - - Feb. 12
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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Americas' Greatest Railway.
DAILY TRAINS to all points East and South East.
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UPHOLSTERED TOURISTS CARS to St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, without change.
FARES ..... CHEAPER ..... THAN ANY ..... OTHER ..... ROUTE ..... $5.00 ...TO... $10.00
All Atlantic Steamship Companies represented. Tickets to and from all points in Europe and America.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.
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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
The Shortest Route to
JAPAN AND CHINA
Proposed Sailings of Steamers
1893-1894.
(Subject to alteration.)
WILL LEAVE TACOMA
Steamship Victoria .....Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma .....Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul .....Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria .....Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma .....April 4th
Steamship Mogul .....April 25th
Steamship Victoria .....May 16th
Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

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TO SAN FRANCISCO
—AND—
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Company
The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South
Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address
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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
STEAMER
JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.
On and after March 22nd, 1893,
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.
Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 117 Store Street.

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The Oceanic Steamship Company
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer Alameda....Thursday, March 8th, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Em. st. Gaelic
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent, H. E. CONNON, Agent, Broad-st Square, Victoria
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THE BUFFET LINE.
Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping-Car at Seattle Through Without Change.
Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.
Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.
Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.
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Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fummerfelt, Gorge Road.

The Col. Baker Land Prospectus.

Debated in the House.

For private circulation only.

CRANBROOK ESTATE, EAST KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE CRANBROOK ESTATE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.

The Capital of the Company consists of:
350 Founders' shares of £1 each....£ 350
3,000 Ordinary shares of £10 each.... 30,000
350 Mortgage Debentures of £100 each 35,000

The founders' shares will be entitled to half the profits and property of the company, subject to the above mentioned debentures, and are thus equal in value to the whole of the ordinary shares, but neither the founders' shares nor the ordinary shares will rank for dividend till after the whole of the debentures have been paid off. Each subscriber for a founders' share is to subscribe for one debenture in respect of each founders' share for which he subscribes. The debentures will be secured on the whole undertaking and property of the company. They will carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and will be redeemable at their par value on the 30th of December, 1903, with the option to the company to pay off all or any of such debentures by drawings at any time after 3 years at par, with interest to the date of payment, on giving six calendar months' notice. Interest will be payable half yearly.

The 3,000 ordinary shares will be issued to the vendor as fully-paid in full discharge of his interest in the property.

Present Issue of 300 FOUNDERS SHARES at £1 Each,

Payable in full on application; and

300—6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures,

Of £100 each, payable as follows:

On application	£ 10
On allotment	15
On the 30th September, 1893	25
On the 30th December, 1893	50
	£100

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The following gentlemen have undertaken to act as Trustees for the Debenture holders:—
Colonel Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., &c., 11, Draycott Place, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
Edmund Thomas Hale, Esq., The Grange, Chew Magna, Somerset.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G., &c., Ogbeare Hall, Holsworthy, Devon; and Fairfield, Victoria, British Columbia, (Chairman).
The Earl of Denbigh, Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth.
Sir Francis Osborne, Bart, 36, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.
Edmund Thomas Hale, Esq., The Grange, Chew Magna, Somerset.
*Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. James Baker, M. P.P., British Columbia, Managing Director.

*Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.

Martins' Bank, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.
The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, British Columbia.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Webster & Hague, 7, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Herman Lescher & Company, 6, Clement's Lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.

William Standert Bewicke, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

PROSPECTUS.

The company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and selling the Cranbrook estate in the East Kootenay valley, in the province of British Columbia. The directors believe that an exceptional opportunity now offers for the acquisition of this estate.

The estate lies on the authorized route of the proposed Crow's Nest pass and Lower Kootenay river section of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co. This railway, when constructed, will afford direct railway communication between the estate and the Crow's Nest pass. The railway company by an agreement dated May 29th, 1893, between the company of the one part and the vendor of the other part, made pursuant to a resolution passed on December 14th, 1892, has undertaken to build its sectional depot and railway workshops upon the Cranbrook estate when its railway has been constructed to that point upon and in consideration of a conveyance to it free of charge of the site of the depot and workshops, and of alternate blocks of the townsite (1,500 acres) to be laid out around the depot and workshops.

The estate contains 18,000 acres and is held in fee simple under grants from the crown, which include the timber (of which there is considerable quantity) and all minerals except gold and silver. The estate is selected by the vendor, on account of the very great natural advantages of its position, and is generally considered one of the finest in British Columbia. It has been recently reported on (on behalf of the vendor) by Mr. A. P. Cummins (stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner and provincial land surveyor. It will be seen from his report (a copy of which accompanies) that a considerable portion of the estate is well adapted for agriculture, and that it is surrounded by about 150,000 acres of free pasture land.

There is an extensive frontage to the Kootenay river, by which there is direct steamer communication during the summer months with Jennings in Montana, about 130 miles distant, on the Great Northern railway of the United States. The climate and scenery of Cranbrook are very attractive. It is within about 35 miles of the great coal and petroleum fields at the Crow's Nest pass, Rocky mountains, to which place a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is in course of construction from Fort McLeod in Alberta. About three miles distant there is the Roman Catholic mission of St. Eugene, with a large industrial school for boys and girls. The government court house and custom house, and the residences of the recorder, constable, Indian commissioner and doctor, and an hotel and general store are at present at Fort Steele on the other side of the river.

The directors are informed by the vendor that the estate commands the only pass in British Columbia discovered in the Selkirk range available for railway purposes within a distance of 200 miles south of the pass through which the Canadian Pacific railway runs.

The plant, live stock, etc., at present on the estate are included in the purchase.

Explorations of the surrounding country indicate that the whole district is exceptionally rich in minerals and likely to attract a considerable population.

At Wild Horse Creek, opposite Cranbook, millions of dollars in gold have been taken out by placer mining in the last thirty years, and large quantities of the same metal have been taken out from Perry Creek, Palmer's Bar, Weaver Creek, Mouyen River and Bull River, all within a radius of 18 miles of Cranbrook. The vendor states that Dr. Dawson, the Dominion geologist, has expressed the opinion that all this placer gold must have been produced from quartz beds in the neighborhood which have yet to be discovered. A description of the discovery of a large vein of argentiferous galena, known as the North Star mine, in the immediate vicinity of the estate, will be found in an article in the Western World of November last, a copy of which accompanies.

With regard to the coal fields in the Crow's Nest pass, Dr. Selwyn, head of the geological department, Dominion of Canada, after visiting the fields in 1891, reported as follows: "The few hours I was able to spend on the ground, while not sufficient to enable me to affirm the absolute correctness of the details of the table, were, however, ample to enable me to see that there is in the Crow's Nest pass, between the eastern summit, 4,330 feet above tide, and the valley of Elk river in British Columbia, an area of not less than 144 square miles, and that this is destined to be one of the most valuable and most productive coal fields in Canada."

The vendor states that these coal fields have been purchased and are about to be worked by the British Columbia Coal, Petroleum and Mineral Company, limited liability in conjunction with the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

It is confidently expected that the construction of the railway through the estate will lead to a large and almost immediate increase in the value of the property, and enable advantageous sales to be made within a short period. Some idea of the rapid development of towns in mining districts, such as Cranbrook, may be formed from the growth of the towns of Nelson and Kaslo, in West Kootenay.

The townsite of Cranbrook will consist of 1,500 acres and will be situated on the Kootenay river at the point shown on the plan which accompanies. It will be divided into about 6,000 lots, half of which go to the railway, as mentioned above. It is proposed to proceed with the development of the town site at once, to sell lots on this site, from time to time, as opportunity offers, and to construct a wharf on the Kootenay river.

There are mortgages and other liabilities upon the estate amounting at this date to a sum not exceeding £23,000, which will be paid and discharged out of the capital to be obtained by the present issue of founders' shares and debentures in order that the estate may be vested in the trustees in trust for the debenture holders free from all encumbrances whatsoever. The debenture holders will thus have the whole of the estate as security whilst the debentures are running.

The price to be paid for the estate (subject to the said mortgages and other liabilities thereon) is £30,000, which will be satisfied by the allotment to the vendor of 3,000 ordinary shares, fully paid up. No cash will be paid for the purchase, but the directors will pay to the vendor a sum of cash, not exceeding £600 in respect of the preliminary expenses, law costs, etc., incurred by him incidental to the formation of the company up to allotment.

A sum of £5,400, part of the said capital, will be paid over to the debenture trustees to secure the interest on the debentures for the first three years during the development of the estate.

The ordinary and the founders' shares will not rank for dividend till after the whole of the debentures have been paid off, but as soon as this has been done they will divide the entire profits.

The following contract has been entered into, namely: An agreement dated the 10th day of July, 1893, made between the Hon. James Baker, the vendor, of the one part, and the company of the other part.

The information contained in this prospectus as to the Cranbrook estate and as to other matters affecting its value, has been supplied to the directors by the vendor. The vendor is the provincial secretary, minister of education and minister of mines of British Columbia, and the directors have every confidence in the accuracy of the information supplied.

Copies of the above mentioned agreements, the resolution passed by the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, the memorandum and articles of association, Mr. Cummins' report, and the form of the proposed debentures and trust deed, can be inspected at the office of the solicitors of the company.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for founders' shares and debentures, can be obtained at the offices of the company, or of the solicitors. Applications for founders' shares and debentures should be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the bankers of the company, with the amount of the deposit. No allotment will be made unless the whole of the present issue of founders' shares and debentures is subscribed for, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Dated July 12th, 1893.

COPY REPORT BY MR. A. P. CUMMINS,

Stipendary Magistrate, Gold Commissioner, Government Agent and Provincial Land Surveyor, British Columbia, on behalf of the Vendor.

Provincial Government Office,
Donald, B. C.
April 22nd, 1893.

Colonel The Hon. James Baker, Victoria:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your desire, I beg to hand you the enclosed report and approximate valuation in connection with the Cranbrook Estate, based on personal knowledge of the property acquired, whilst making the Official Surveys of portions of the lands in question, and at other times when I have been in a position to become well acquainted with the estate, and with the resources of the surrounding district generally. I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. P. CUMMINS,
Provl. Land Surveyor, &c., &c.

This estate is situated on the Southern portion of the East Kootenay district, immediately west of the Kootenay river, and south of its tributary the St. Mary's river. The proposed line of the British Columbia Southern Railway passes through the estate. The home-farm and buildings are situated at a distance of ten miles from Fort Steele, and about six miles from the St. Eugene Mission, connected with the former place and with the Trunk Road of the district by a well-constructed wagon road.

The area of the estate is 18,000 acres, according to the official surveys, the land being held in fee simple under grants from the Crown, which include the timber and all minerals excepting gold and silver. I should estimate that about 2,000 acres, or more, would be specially valuable for the timber, which consists of excellent larch, pine, and Douglas fir of large size, suitable for lumber. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the land is suitable for agriculture, whilst the whole estate at the present time affords fine range for cattle and horses, the latter especially having been found to thrive remarkably well, running out all winter, and living on the natural pasture.

The estate is surrounded by, say 150,000 acres of free pasture land, affording fine summer range.

It is understood that the reason that this property has not before been stocked, so as to place it on a paying basis, was the lack of sufficient capital on the part of the present owner. Only a portion of the Cranbrook Farm, amounting to some 120 acres, has, so far, been brought under cultivation, to feed a small band of shorthorn cattle, numbering 250 head.

About 8 miles of excellent fencing exists on the estate, with rails ready cut for two miles more; also numerous farm buildings, a capacious general store building, a dwelling house, outhouses, &c., &c.

The land has been found to grow excellent wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, cabbages, hops, and garden produce generally. It is also considered that apples, pears, cherries, and plums would probably thrive. Berries of all kinds should do very well. Apples are successfully grown at Wild Horses, and some trials which have been made with other fruits by neighboring farmers promise well. Wild strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and cherries grow in great quantities. The most paying crops in the immediate future would be hay, oats, potatoes, and other roots, as exceptionally high prices can be relied on during the construction of the railroads, and in supplying the mining camps now starting up. There will be ready sale for almost any quantity of hay, at $20 per ton and upwards, to the railway construction camps. The cost of production and baleing of hay should not exceed $8 to $9 per ton, and should be much reduced after the meadows have been got into good order.

THE TOWN SITE.

Fifteen hundred acres of bottom land, a portion of the estate, situate on the Kootenay river, about nine miles below Fort Steele, has been selected as a town site, and an agreement between the owner of the estate, and the British Columbia Southern Railway Company has been signed, binding the company to establish their Divisional Station and workshops at this point, the company to receive alternate blocks in the town site gratis. The total number of lots is to be 6,000. This site has been most judiciously selected, and possesses all the natural advantages which should secure its growing into a town of considerable magnitude and importance. It will be situated in a rich mining district, surrounded by good farming, cattle ranching and lumbering country. It is on the navigable waters of the Kootenay river, having existing steamboat communication with the Great Northern Railway at Jennings, U.S.A., and wagon road and steamboat connection with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Golden. It will be brought into direct railway communication with both the Canadian and United States transcontinental railway systems, by the projected lines of railway on which construction has been actively commenced in the Crow's Nest Pass.

With these natural and special advantages, and the proximity of the town site to the inexhaustible coal fields of the Crow's Nest, the opinion seems justified that the future town is likely to become a centre for smelting, works, saw mills and other industries.

In the existing state of the mining districts of Kootenay, it is next to impossible to make any accurate valuations of property. In consequence of the rapid strides made in the discovery of mineral, and the construction and projecting of railways, the former sales of land in these localities afford but a very imperfect basis in estimating the value of lands at the present time. The agricultural and pastoral land of the Columbia and Kootenay valleys is very limited in extent compared with the mountainous regions which have now given conclusive evidence of great mineral wealth. The lands will therefore, as has been the case in the mining countries in the United States, prove of proportionately greater value. Nearly all the available lands of this district have now been appropriated, and are being held for speculative purposes, awaiting the development of the mines, whilst the sale of what Crown land remains has been stopped by recent legislation.

The prices paid for land in the Columbia and Kootenay Valleys during the past few years indicate a value of from $5 to $15 an acre for lands purchased for farming and cattle raising, independent of possible speculative value. I therefore consider that a fair valuation of the Cranbrook Estate would be $12 an acre all round, exclusive of the town site.

I cannot attempt a valuation of the town site property. I may, however, mention that lots in the mining towns of Nelson and Kaslo, which have recently sprung up in West Kootenay, have been selling at from $500 to $3,000 each.

The scenery of Kootenay is justly considered most beautiful, and Cranbook affords some of the loveliest views of the district.

Excellent shooting and fishing prevails in the locality.

(Signed) A. P. CUMMINS,
Provincial Land Surveyor &c., &c.

One of the most interesting relics of old London is St. John's gate, Clerkenwell. It is the only remaining portion of the important priory of St. John, which dates from the 14th century. The old gateway has a literary interest attached to it, for in the room above the archway Dr. Johnson worked for Cave, the painter, for a small weekly stipend; and the Gentleman's Magazine, which to this day bears a picture of the archway on its cover, was first printed there. The archway had latterly become much defaced and weather-worn, but it has recently been restored as a memorial to the Duke of Clarence, who was first sub-prior of the Order of St. John.

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The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general out look and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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Sad Story of a Young Girl—Another Volley of Davieisms.

Nanaimo, Feb. 9.—Miss Jennie Vincent, the young girl who eloped with Powell from Vancouver, was sent home to-day to her parents under proper escort. Chief of Police McKinnon received a dispatch from the chief at Vancouver, asking him to detain the young girl on her arrival here, but although Chief McKinnon was at the wharf when the steamer arrived he failed to find the couple. On consulting the hotel registers he discovered their whereabouts and promptly interviewed them. Powell said they were man and wife, but failed to produce the marriage certificate. The young lady, who is of a prepossessing appearance, after much persuasion, decided to place herself in the hands of the police. Powell is said to be a worthless character, living principally by gambling, and in consequence he was allowed 24 hours to get out of the city.

Theodore Davie is credited with an assurance that the much-needed government buildings in this city will be commenced this year, and that a suitable sum will be provided when the estimates are brought down. The two solicitors who waited on the premier regarding the supreme court for Nanaimo were also assured that the bill would be introduced at the beginning of next week.

Several boys were before Magistrate Planta yesterday, charged with wilfully destroying property around the city. After a severe reprimand they were discharged.

Prof. E. Ciceri, of Rome, is in the city with a view to ascertain what inducements there are for emigrants from sunny Italy.

RESULTED FATALLY.

Bridge Foreman Miller Dies—A wandering Journalist's Fate.

Vancouver, Feb. 9.—George Johnson, formerly of Victoria, a plumber, has fled, leaving a multitude of debts of all kinds. He also stole some articles such as curtains. His wife is the daughter of a Victorian.

Joseph Miller, C. P. R. bridge foreman, who was brought down yesterday from North Bend, presumably with a broken leg, died a moment after reaching the hospital, from internal injuries.

A little four-year-old boy was found deserted on the streets last night. He gives his name as Craig, and says his mother has gone to Spuzzum.

Chief of Police McLaren has received word that G. Ward, who came from Melbourne, Australia, where he had been on the Argus, and who worked for a short time on the Vancouver World, has been found drowned in Winnipeg river near Rat Portage. He left Vancouver without saying anything to anybody.

John Wolfe, ex-scavenger, has been arrested for assaulting Bailiff Harry Hopkirk with a pitchfork.

Marine.

With the aid of the steamer Danube an unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to pull the barkentine Wrestler off White rock, Esquimalt. The tugs and steamer tried in every conceivable way to get her off, and though they tugged at their hawsers till they seemed ready to break the vessel did not move. A further attempt to get the Wrestler off by towing will be made to-morrow. Should that too fail other means will be devised.

The tug Tepic is in from Vancouver with a scow of coal.

The steamship Victoria is due from Yokohama on Feb. 18.

The Australian liner Arawa is not yet sighted.

A Queer Country.

This is undoubtedly the only civilized country in the world in which the finance department is obliged to beg of the law-making department and plead with it for authority to maintain the honor and credit of the government. Mr. Carlisle has repeatedly stated the great needs of the treasury to the finance committee of the senate. He has explained to them that the receipts of the government are now running so far below its expenditures as to foreshadow a deficit of $78,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and the statement of the treasury balances show them that the gold reserves upon which the enormous paper issues of the treasury depend for their stability have been trenched upon to the extent of $25,000,000 in meeting the current drafts upon the treasury. In such conditions no government can maintain an unimpaired credit, and in no other country would the immediate relief asked for be denied. There is, however, no prospect that congress will give the secretary the authority to issue 3 per cent. bonds. The senate of the United States now contains so small a proportion of patriotic men that it is difficult even to make it understand the desperate straits of the treasury, and yet more difficult to persuade it to take prompt and wise action. Between the silver lunatics on the one hand and the reptile senators whose one object in life is to oppose the administration of Grover Cleveland on the other, there is small hope for receiving even consideration for a bill authorizing a 3 per cent. bond issue. Meanwhile, as the government is now dodging creditors and every day sees its available cash of all kinds diminished by about half a million dollars, the secretary has no choice but to avail himself of the authority to issue 5 per cent. bonds under the act of 1879 for maintaining specie payments.—New York Times.

TEMPLARS IN SESSION.

How the Temperance Movement is Progressing in British Columbia.

—The Royal Templars of Temperance convened in grand lodge at Nanaimo on Tuesday morning. The following were the delegates:

Victoria—Messrs. Ellis and D. McLean; Vancouver, D. M. McDonald and D. J. Hogg; Nanaimo, S. B. Hamilton and A. Laidlaw; Westminster, Rev. T. Haddon, Rev. R. Lennie, Messrs. J. J. Johnston, T. Borland and Miss E. Williams.

Past Grand Chancellor Sutherland called the meeting to order and Grand Secretary Haddon read the minutes. Reports were received from the councils. New Westminster reported 52 beneficiary members carrying insurance of $2000 each and Vancouver reported 42. In the ten councils in the province there is a membership of 500, most of whom belong to the beneficiary rank. It was reported that aggressive work had been done in the cities of the province, and the pledge had been taken by 200 during the past year.

Wednesday morning's session opened with prayer by Grand Chaplain Rev. E. Robson of Victoria. The committee on temperance report recommending the organ of the order, The Royal Templar, and the circulation of a petition to the Dominion government in favor of prohibition. The cadet committee recommended that $25 be set apart for the travelling expenses of the grand superintendent and the appointment of a local superintendent and assistant in each council.

A change was recommended by the committee on state benefit that the entrance fee for persons from 16 to 30 years of age, $4; from 30 to 35 years, $6; from 35 to 40 years, $8; from 40 to 45 years, $10.

The state and extension committee recommended the inauguration of a forward movement; that the services of distinguished men be secured; that the grand councillor visit each council yearly at least, and that a yearly lecture on temperance be delivered in each local district.

A resolution was passed memorializing the Dominion council to raise the maximum of insurance to $5000. Two thousand dollars is the present amount.

The financial report shows an income in the general fund of $614.45, and an expenditure of $441.70, leaving a balance of $172.75; and in the sick benefit fund, income, $280.45; and expenditure, $89.45, balance on hand, $191. The per capita tax for males to be 20 cents, females 15c.

Officers were then elected as follows: Grand Councillor, Brother Cairns of Nanaimo; Grand Vice Councillor, Sister Williams; Grand Chaplain, Rev. E. Robson; Grand Secretary, Rev. T. Haddon; Treasurer, Bro. Johnston; Grand Auditor, Bro. Hogg; Grand Medical Referee, Dr. Brydon-Jack; Grand Herald, Bro. Fraser. Trustees, for three years, Bro. Cook; for one year, Bro. Ellice, of Victoria; Superintendent of Cadet Work, Sister Newman; White Cross Work, Rev. R. Lennie; Representative to Dominion Council, Rev. R. Lennie.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms when speeches were made and an interesting programme enjoyed.

A School Boy's Idea of Faith.

The amusing story of the school boy's answer when catechized on the subject of "Faith" is confirmed by Mr. T. F. Dale, of Bledlow Vicarage, Bucks, England, late chaplain at Lahore in the Punjaub. Mr. Dale writes to the Spectator to say that it was given to him quite recently by a European boy in an Indian school. "What do you mean by Faith?" was the question. "Please, sir, when you believe anything you are quite certain is not true," was the prompt answer. But the story on this subject I delight in, says Mr. Dale, "was that of the little boy who asked his mother what faith was, and received the not very judicious reply that faith was believing in something you could not see, but which was told you by a person whom you could trust. 'For instance,' she continued, 'if I told you there was a chair in that corner, you would have to believe it, though you could not see it.' 'Yes, mother; but should I be bound to sit in it?'" Mr. Dale thinks it would be curious to discover how many people do really think that faith is believing something that they know is not true. "More," he fancies, "than we imagine."

Hard to Counterfeit.

Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, whose death has been announced, came of a Huguenot family that settled in Hampshire rather more than two centuries ago. The family has had for several generations the monopoly of manufacturing the paper used for producing the notes of the Bank of England, and a member of the family was the inventor of the water mark. The mills of the Portals have long been situated at Laverstoke in Hampshire, and there the Bank of England paper is made.

The Portals, under the spur of the bank, have steadily improved the quality of the paper made for the bank notes. It is hand made paper, the product of workmen long trained to the business, and many of them the inheritors of the trade from their fathers. The paper is made from pure and clean linen, and so made that each note shall have three rough or uncut edges. The Bank of England has long persisted in relying for its sole defence from counterfeiting upon the quality of the paper and the quality of the engraving. In color, texture and weight the bank note paper differs from any other made, and the fact that the hand-made paper makers of Great Britain all belong to the closest and perhaps the strongest of trades unions makes it exceedingly difficult to find workmen among the criminal classes to produce paper approaching the quality of that used in the notes.

More than forty years ago, when the French government was turning over many curious devices for securing a bank note paper that would defy the counterfeiters, the Bank of England notes were simply models of the engravers art, as it was then practiced, executed upon paper of the finest quality. The Portal of that day exhibited before a scientific assembly in London an unsized bank note that sustained a weight of thirty-six pounds. He said that when a single grain of sizing had been distributed through the paper it would sustain a weight of at least fifty pounds. A publication of the day declared that the paper fully sized would sutain a weight of fifty-six pounds. Before the paper and the engraving had reached a degree of excellence to which they had then attained, counterfeiting was frequent, in spite of its being a capital offence.

The Portals are the only persons that have ever made bank note paper for the Bank of England, and the bank is constantly represented at the mills by sworn officials, whose duty it is to superintend the processes of manufacture and to see that none of the paper shall get into the hands of strangers. On August 16, 1862, a quantity of the paper was stolen from the mills, but the thieves were arrested and convicted. The arrest and conviction did not occur, however, until the thieves had caused to be issued a number of forged notes printed upon this paper.

George Bunker, William Burnett, Richard Brewer and James Griffiths were convicted of the forgeries in January, 1863. The famous Bidwell forgeries of 1873 were not of bank notes, but notes of discount.

It is now declared that any expert can almost instantly detect a forgery of a Bank of England note by the feel of the paper. Should that test fail the water mark is another of great value, and the engraving of the figure of Britannia is such as almost to defy successful counterfeiting.

German Army Tactics.

From the time of Ferderic the Great, drill has always been the strong point of the Prussian army, and since the union of the German-speaking States the armies of the various kingdoms and principalities which form the empire now ruled by William II. have advanced with rapid strides until for prefection of drill they probably surpass any troops in the world. Some of the exercises, such as the new parade step, are to be found nowhere outside the German drill book, and often look rather useless and ridiculous, but the German soldier undergoes them cheerfully and uncomplainingly.

One of the most useful, as it certainly is one of the most interesting, of all the exercises in the German army is the swimming and diving drill as it is practiced at the military swimming baths during the summer months. It is compulsory only on the pioneers, but privates of all arms are encouraged to practice it by small money prizes and prospective promotion. The diving takes place from a considerable height. The men taking part in it are clothed in uniforms of the oldest and least valuable description, and accoutred with "dummy" kits of precisely similar size and weight to their ordinary equipments. They are furnished with model guns and bayonets of wood, the points of the latter terminating with wooden knobs. Under the direction of the military swimming master the men mount the steps leading to the diving platform in rotation, and at the word of command each takes "a header down below." After a more or less prolonged interval the pioneer private "bobs up serenely," and generally (contrary to the expectation of the uninitiated strangers) without having lost his helmet or rifle, and without having disarranged his accoutrements, strikes out across the bath for the landing stage. The pioneers are also instructed in the towing of piles, stakes, banks of timber, and trunks of trees into position for bridge construction.—Chicago Post.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

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Per Str North Pacific from the Sound—J Wright, J Silk, G Emory, O C Hastings, B F Logge, D Crabbe, J Nelson, A Welsh.

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Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

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Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
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